

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2464.

## HOUSE ON EXPENSE QUESTION

### Matter of Printing Is Taken Up.

Work in earnest was inaugurated yesterday by the Legislature, though only two hours were given to the sessions of the House and Senate. The holiday came in between, but as much was done as possible, owing to the fact that much of the most important of the legislation has reached the stage of printing and committee work.

The county bill was offered in the House and passed through its first reading by title, and sent to print. This important part of the proceeding will be taken in charge by the House committee, under the arrangement between the two bodies. The expenses of each body will be kept separate this time, and it was determined at a joint committee meeting this morning that there should be only one translation made, and that the bill shall then be printed in sufficient numbers to supply the needs of both houses and the expense will be shared equally.

There were informal meetings between members of the committees during the half hour after adjournment of the House, and the rules committee, especially, prepared for action later by asking that each member find from others of his party what is wanted, so that there may be a new set of rules framed. Other committees got down to organization, and will proceed with work immediately.

An old friend appeared in the House when Jesse Makinai, chairman of the House Rule party, was made assistant clerk and began work with Meheula. Aylett introduced his old bill to repeal the laws in regard to segregation and control of lepers, and the regulations for appropriations were offered freely.

Both bodies took interest in their measures for paying expenses. The Senate passed its bill, and the House forwarded its own, the former carrying \$25,000 and the latter \$40,000. When business had begun, Speaker Beckley said that much delay had been caused at the last session because of the partiality shown some printing houses, which resulted in an accumulation of work, rendering it impossible that the bills could be gotten through with dispatch. There was a great deal of work to be done at this session, and consequently he would instruct the clerk to call for bids for printing from all the printing houses, so that the printing committee would have a basis upon which to work, and which would establish a rate for printing. He hoped that the printing would be so distributed that there would be the least delay to the House. Despite the fact that this day was being celebrated as a holiday in honor of the Father of the Country, he hoped that the House would spend the morning in hard work, and then adjourn.

Aylett gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill repealing the laws relating to segregation of lepers and treatment of leprosy. Fernandez presented a resolution providing for appropriations for home-stead roads in Hamakua, the main road, and for school houses. In support of the resolution Fernandez told of the roads needed, and the resolution was laid on the table to await the appropriation bills.

Kupieha presented a resolution providing for an appropriation of \$40,000 for macadamizing King street from the King Street bridge to Kapukaki, Ewa; for \$30,000 for the extension of Queen street to Kalihi; and for \$5,000 for lighting King street to Moanalua; and a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the usual hour of meeting shall be 10 a. m.

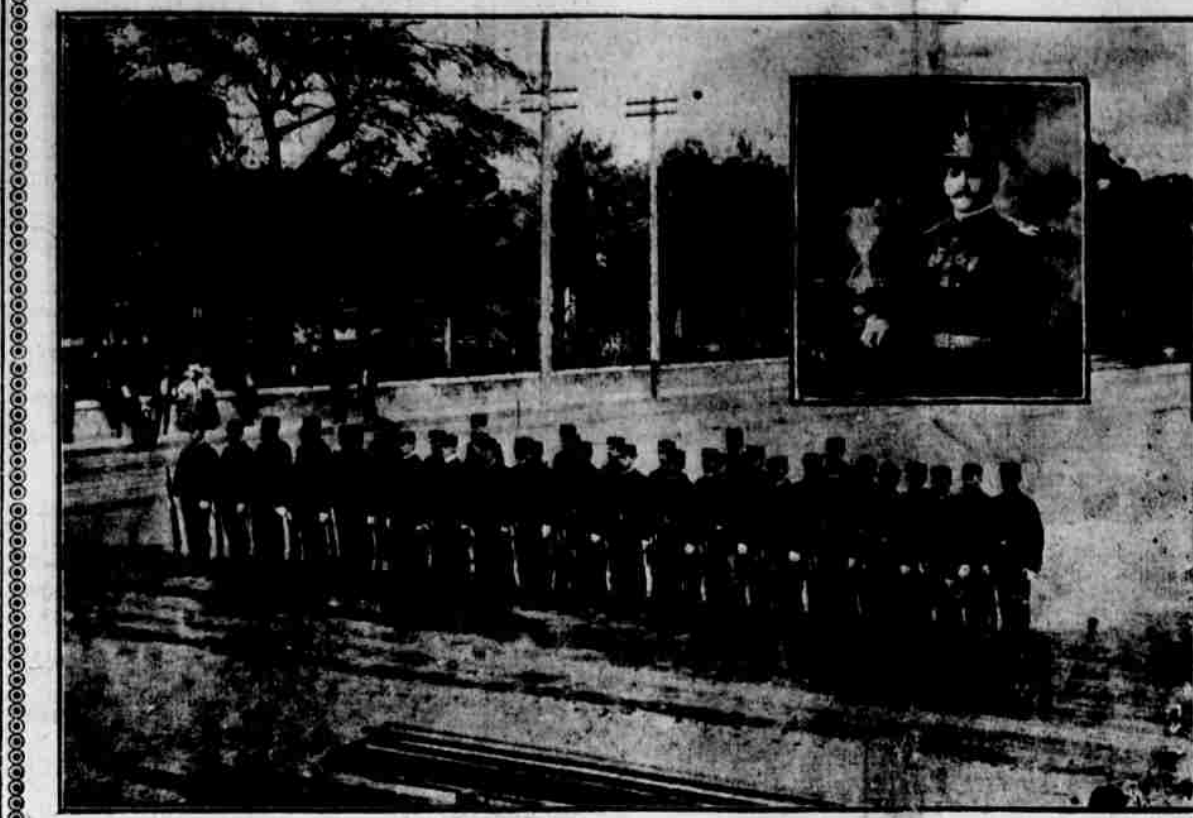
Kumalea presented a resolution providing for \$7,500 in support of the Kapiolani Maternity Home, Paele's resolution called for \$3,000 for macadamizing Liliha street from Wylie to the quarry. Kalihi wanted \$21,700 for bridges at Hanalei, Kauai, and Fernandez asked for \$13,000 for relocating and reconstructing the main road through Paauhau plantation, \$12,000 for the road to Lyman gulch, and \$12,000 for other roads in Hamakua. Hala introduced a resolution providing \$5,000 for widening Hana wharf, and also \$30,000 for locating and constructing a road from Muleia to Kipahulu, island of Maui. Pali suggested \$15,000 for the Lahaina wharf.

Kumalea gave notice of intention to introduce bills to permit any person to treat leprosy; to authorize the Board of Health to prohibit persons afflicted with leprosy and pulmonary tuberculosis from entering the Territory; for a pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and to amend the carriage laws.

Andrade presented a resolution providing for appropriating \$21,000 for macadamizing Punchbowl and Milley streets. All of the appropriation resolutions calling for appropriations were

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## WELL DRILLED SOLDIER BOYS



CAPTAIN JOHNSON AND HIS WINNING COMPANY.

## MILITAMEN OF HONOLULU BEAT WORLD

### Judgment Is Given by Officers of the Regulars.

THE wind, cold for Honolulu, swept the dust in eddying gusts down across that triangular piece of ground at the junction of King and Merchant streets that is known, paradoxically, by the name of Capitol Square, but not the wind nor the cold nor the dust could keep the citizens from gathering there to see the evolutions of the crack companies of the Hawaiian National Guard in their competitive drill for the silver cup that by yesterday's victory has become the property of F Company.

A grand stand, for the invited guests, had been built in the vacant lot at the corner of Merchant and King streets, but the people began gathering on the sidewalks that line the square long before any of the favored ones had taken the seats in the stand reserved for them, and by the time set for the drill to begin the sidewalks on both sides as far as the Opera House, and as far as the gate of the Capitol grounds were black with the forms of men, women and children, with a fringe of the brown legs of barefooted small boys lining the curb right in front of the whole distance, and Merchant, King and Richards streets, all opening into the square, were packed for a long way along their length with carriages and horsemen and people on foot, blocking the passage of the Rapid Transit cars to Waikiki.

The police, on foot and mounted, with Sheriff Brown in full uniform at their head, were on hand early to keep the square clear for the movements of the troops, but it was a good-natured crowd, not inclined to infringe upon the reserved space, and the police were also good-natured that they did not attempt to keep the small boys out of the high trees around about, and so it was a day of happiness for everybody.

The invited guests began to come early, too. Attorney-General Lorrin Andrews was almost the first in the grand stand, but the military men who had been selected as judges of the drill, Captain Earle D'A. Pearce, Lieut. H. W. Newton and Lieut. J. P. Robinson, of the Artillery Corps, were close at his heels, and after them came the members of the legislature and the Federal officials, and naval and military men and a whole host of the best known people of the city, filling the chairs in the stand fast. The Governor and Mrs. Dole occupied seats directly in the middle of the front row of seats, and with them was Senator Crabbe, President of the Senate, Territorial Secretary George R. Carter and Territorial Treasurer Keolu. To the right of the Governor were Captain Whiting, Captain Rodman and Major McCallan, the last named gentleman escorting Mrs. Colonel Garlington, wife of the Inspector-General of the Department of California, Colonel Garlington himself being too ill to attend the drill. The left of the stand was given over to the members of the legislature, with their wives, and the attendance was large, all the statesmen taking a laudable interest in the Territory's uniformed defenders.

Scarcely had Governor Dole taken his seat, holding a little informal levee, when there came a burst of music, and the rattling of drums from the direction of Richards street, and as the police cleared a way through the crowd Berger's band, with the drum corps, was seen, coming down that thoroughfare, leading the entire First Regiment, with the exception of the Hilo and Wailuku companies, in martial array. The troops followed the band past the grand stand, arms all a-port as they went by, and under the example of Governor Dole every invited guest arose as they filed by, the gentlemen returning the salute of the soldiers by taking off their hats.

Although the show was exclusively military, and therefore apt to become tiresome, there was a diversity in the program offered, and despite a couple of hard showers of rain toward the close of the day, not a spectator gave up his place while the drill was in progress. The troops, marching past the grand stand, turned and went the length of the square, where the band fell out, still playing, and the soldiers wheeled and went into the Capitol grounds through the King street entrance. Then a small mixed company came back by the same gate, and there was a formal guard mount, under the direction of Colonel Jones to the music of the band and the drum corps. This was a taste of the entertainment for the day, and rather an appetizing one. The guards being placed, the forward-paced all afternoon, soldier-like, along the front of the crowd lining either side of the square, ready to aid the police in keeping order had been needed, and this guard was relieved at intervals during the course of the afternoon in true military fashion. In fact, the relieving of the guard, when the time for relief came, was so very realistic that the mind was carried right to camp when it was going forward, and the whole thing might have been a bit out of regular army life instead of a holiday spectacle of citizen soldiers for the display of their proficiency. The boys of the guard squad "hiked" around the square like old veterans, and the boys who went off duty went with the elastic step only a soldier can assume who is himself set free from carrying a musket along a tiresome beat, and sees another soldier condemned to take his turn at it.

The display at the entrance of the soldiers upon the field had been complete, even to the battery of two mountain howitzers commanded by Lieut. Gorman, and the ambulance corps of the first regiment. After guard mount, there was music, and the field was cleared. And then E Company, headed by Captain Nahora Hipsa, and Lieutenants J. K. Mauloa and Thomas Kakalia, came down the field, and the drill was on. This, first of the companies entered for the competition, came on in close order, and made a most creditable appearance, but there was just a slight hitch in the cadence of their step. It was no slight, indeed, that no one but an expert would have seen it, and it seemed to be due more than anything else to the stature of one man in the rear rank. He was too short to swing with his mates. The company was met in the field by the military judges of the drill, Colonel Jones and his staff having retired after guard mount, and the company was put through its paces under the eyes of the severest critics militiamen can have, officers of the regular army. At that, it acquitted itself well. The average percentage made by the company will show that. The men were most soldier-like in appearance, their equipment was in good order, they were dressed correctly to a hair, and no fault could be found with them when they fired nor when they held their guns for the inspection of the judges. Every evolution was made as soldiers would have made it, and the men were most quickly obedient, and the officers thoroughly up in their work and in their judgment of distance—a difficult matter. The company seemed better in movement of evolution than in the manual of arms, where there were some few, very few, ragged places—but E Company need take no shame for the showing it made. It was second in the drill, and only a company as near perfection as

any company of soldiers in the whole world is could have beaten them. That is the judgment of the military experts. Captain Nahora Hipsa's men probably have no superiors, and few equals outside the Hawaiian National Guard. They could be taken anywhere, and would do the Territory credit.

The crowd may or may not have grown tired of drilling soldiers while the first company was on the field. There was no sign of weariness. Nevertheless, by way of breaking the monotony, as the band struck up while E Company marched off the field, a squad of men from Company H, led by Captain Thompson, came marching down and was put through a bayonet exercise that thrilled the crowd so that a great cheer ran along its whole length while the boys drilled. It was a clever bit of work, most cleverly done by all hands.

Company G, Captain Gustave Rose and Lieutenants S. K. Kamalopili and Daniel Kekaulike, was the next to drill. The company came on the field in platoon formation, which seemed their favorite order. No matter how they wheeled and turned and charged and laid down and fired as skirmishers, and came down the field toward the grand stand, shouting, with fixed bayonets, almost impaling Captain Pearce upon one occasion, they still broke into platoons again. They knew how to do it, moreover, they knew how to do the same real thing in the competition that confronted their comrades of E Company. The boys of F Company were being saved to the last, and every militiaman on the ground was living in dread of what Captain Sam Johnson's boys would do. That they would do wonderful things, everybody knew. Small wonder that the men who drilled ahead of them should have been all but overcome by nervousness. It is to the lasting credit of the companies that failed to win prizes that they did as well as they did do. Company G had its marching and countermarching, too, and seemed to strike a better cadence in the march than the boys of the preceding company had done, but did not line so well and there were some slight traces of raggedness in the movements en masse across the field. The men, at one moment particularly, when they were lined up facing the Capitol building close to the sidewalk, seemed too much afraid of stepping on the toes of the barefooted boys to preserve their formation at its best.

Following the drill of E Company, Lieutenant Gorman with his two-gun battery gave an artillery drill, with most deadly volleying of blank cartridges, that was so realistic that a hard shower of rain coming in the midst of it did not drive a single person in all the large crowd to shelter. A round of applause rewarded the artillerymen. The crowd was generous, in that regard, all the time, and every company and every officer has partisans.

It was growing somewhat late, and there were still spits of rain in the air when Captain Samuel Johnson with Lieutenants W. W. Carlyle and J. J. Donnelly, led the crack company of the National Guard on to the field. The captain looked a leader, and his men a troop of winners. They wheeled into the square from the Court building side, thus reversing the usual order, and came down as one man to the grand stand, breaking into platoons as they came on, but getting back into line formation in time to come to a halt by one motion. It was like the movement of a perfect piece of fine mechanism. It did not seem possible, as a matter of fact, that this could be a company of men, men actuated each by the impulse that sways the minds of men. It seemed, rather, a many-headed animal with one intelligence dominating it—and that, in effect, it was. It would not be the perfectly drilled company that it is if the men were not as obedient to the master mind as the parts of a machine are obedient to the intelligence that directs it. No matter how complex the movement and the drill of Company F was the most complex offered yesterday—the men moved through it, such in his own place, with

## LADRONES CAPTURE CONSTABULARY BUT TURN THEM LOOSE

### Arizona Wants to Annex Seven Counties of Southern Cali- fornia and Be a State.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MANILA, Feb. 23.—Three hundred Ladrone under Gen. San Miguel captured and released three detachments of constabulary. The Rizal constabulary killed eleven Ladrone in Luzon.

Naval officers aboard the United States Naval Transport Solace were shown the above dispatch yesterday and asked concerning the methods of the Ladrone with respect to prisoners. Some of the officers stated that they had heard of Ladrone making such disposition of their prisoners, although it was to some extent, unusual. The Ladrone prefer arms to captives.

As to Rizal, he is General Rizal, in command of a division of constabulary in Luzon. Rizal was formerly one of the most active Filipino generals operating against the Americans, but after falling into their hands he became their friend and was rewarded by an official position under the Taft administration. It is said he has performed his duties in a creditable and patriotic manner.

### Arizona's New Scheme.

TUCSON, A. T., Feb. 23.—There is a strong agitation here for the formation of a new State embracing Arizona and seven counties of Southern California.

This plan is likely to get considerable favor in Southern California where a desire to cut loose from the northern part of the State has been prevalent for years. Southern California has special interests of its own which are often ignored by the North and by the representatives of that section in Congress. Its people are mainly Easterners who have no traditional attachment to California as a State. Los Angeles would naturally favor the Arizona move so as to become the capital of the new State and San Diego would regard it as an assurance of a long-wished for connection by rail with Phoenix and points East making her the seaport for a vast Territory. Local ambitions for Governorships and United States Senatorships would be aroused in both cities. In Arizona the desire to get a seacoast would solidify sentiment in favor of annexing the Southern California counties and getting Statehood at the same time.

### Francis Sees the King.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Today King Edward held his first levee since his illness. President Francis of the St. Louis Exposition was presented and was promised a private audience within the next few days. Later President Francis will visit the President of the French Republic who, it is said, will visit the Exposition in a gunboat following the course of the early French navigators across the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico and up the Mississippi river to St. Louis.

### A Railway Fatality.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—A passenger train running out of this city collided with a freight train today. Five mail clerks were killed and there are probably other fatalities. The wreckage is burning.

### Germans Restore Gunboat.

PUERTO CABELLO, Feb. 23.—The Germans have restored the captured Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador and the German cruiser Vinetta, which has been holding it, has departed.

### The Plague at Mazatlan.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 23.—There was one death today of the bubonic plague. Two hundred cases have been isolated. Energetic measures against the further spread of the pestilence have been taken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court retired today.

never a break nor a false motion the whole time. One movement, especially, called round after round of applause. That was when, toward the end, after the men had come down the square at the charge, yelling as they came, they wheeled suddenly into platoons and stood, back to back, in the ideal formation to receive cavalry. Literally, the spectators were carried off their feet by the maneuver. It was the best thing seen on the field during the day.

But if the men of F Company were perfect in their drill, they were perfect likewise in most of the other points that go to make soldiers. The brass of their knuckles and their cartridge belts shone in the sun like gold. They raised their rifles for inspection properly, and put a speck of dirt could the regular officers find about them. Every tactic set well, every man's outfit was adjusted properly and every man's hair was even cut to the same length, apparently. They were all a part of the same machine, and all the parts were as like as different men could be made by dress and accoutrement. The judges even failed to detect any man with the slightest on his gun not at the proper distance mark when it came to the firing drill. And it

is a most important thing, when a man is in battle, that he should shoot neither too high nor too low—that he should shoot where his enemy is. Men do not go into battle to make smoke and a noise.

Company F left the field, like winners as they came on, led by the band and escorted the colors which had been stationed in front of the Governor while the drill was in progress. The company saluted the colors as they came forward, and that in itself was a pretty sight.

Then the crowd gathered in front of the grand stand, and there was a short wait while the judges cast up the percentages of the three competing companies. Captain Pearce announced the result. "Company F wins," he said, "with a percentage of 99.3; Company E is second with a percentage of 85.4, and Company G is third with a percentage of 82.5."



# GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AND SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATE

The first fiscal period has been one of large needs and small means. Much has been done in the way of public improvements and emergency demands outside of the appropriation bills. Rights of way for road development have been acquired through the provisions of the laws authorizing land exchanges between the government and private parties. Public improvements have been made by private parties under agreement with the government in the confidence that the Legislature, recognizing the pressing need thereof, would make due appropriation therefor. Important emergency work has been done under a similar understanding.

There is still much to be done in the way of public improvements for lack of which there is prejudice to the public interests which will increase as time goes on unless action is taken. Much of this work cannot be paid for from the current revenues.

Estimates for expenditures from a fund to be obtained by a public loan will be submitted to you with recommendations for appropriate legislation on the subject.

The following is the cash statement of the first year of the present fiscal period—July 1st, 1901, to June 30th, 1902—current account:

## RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand July 1, 1901.	\$ 75,394.00
Tax Bureau .....	1,658,107.79
Treasury Collections .....	229,856.24
Public Instruction .....	6,210.13
Harbor Master, Honolulu .....	91,650.71
Public Works Office .....	128,687.75
Other Realizations .....	258,569.92
	\$2,748,165.21

## EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures (total) being warrants issued by Auditing Department, .....	\$2,208,108.25
Warrants outstanding July 1, 1901 .....	175,435.45
Total .....	\$2,383,543.70
Less warrants outstanding June 30, 1902 .....	297,427.67
Balance being amounts of warrants paid by Treasury .....	\$2,086,116.03

Cash disbursements by Treasury other than by warrants .....	174,860.08
Cash disbursements .....	\$2,262,036.48

Cash on hand June 30, 1902.	\$ 287,131.30
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## LOAN FUND ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand July 1, 1901.	\$150.17
Outstanding warrants paid .....	63.22
Cash on hand June 30, 1902.	\$ 86.95

From this statement the following appears:

Actual current revenues for the year ending June 30, 1902 .....

Actual current expenses including outstanding warrants of the same year .....

The following statement is made from the Treasurer's report for the last six months of 1902:

Revenues .....	\$2,255,298.56
Cash on hand July 1, 1902.	287,131.30
Interest on bonds returned by United States government .....	140,000.00
Hawaiian Treasury Note .....	105,000.00
Loan Fund balance transferred to current account .....	86.95
Actual current revenues .....	\$1,723,080.31

For the first six months of the present year the probable actual current revenue as estimated by the Auditor will be \$606,430, and for the last six months of 1903, \$1,129,430, making a total estimated current revenue for the present year of \$2,335,860.

From these various statements it is safe to estimate our actual current revenues for the coming biennial period upon the basis of our present revenue laws, at not over \$5,000,000.

Although from this showing the expenditures for the first year of the present biennial period have been within the actual current revenues, the revenues for the period will be insufficient for fully carrying out the appropriations for current expenses amounting in the aggregate to \$5,732,463.69. Estimating the actual current revenues for the last six months of the present biennial period at \$66,430, the revenues for the entire present biennial period will be \$4,802,683.12, which is \$929,780.57 less than the aggregate appropriations for current expenses.

The past year has not been a very prosperous one for the producers of the main staple of the Territory. Our general prosperity is so intimately connected with that of the sugar plantations that every opportunity of success not inconsistent with other and more paramount interests of the body politic, should be afforded them.

The recent depression, however, in sugar production, should forcibly remind us of the vital importance to the Territory of the development of productive enterprises in other lines. It is not to be doubted that the phenomenal profit of sugar production in these islands in the past, has had a powerful repressive influence upon all other productive enterprises. The lessening of such profit will therefore have its compensation in the inevitable tendency toward a revival of such other enterprises; and the government should stimulate such tendency whenever it may legitimately do so.

The ways and means in which this may be done, by promoting agricultural education and the work of experiment stations; by promoting the settlement of the public lands by men who will make their permanent homes on their farms; and by making it possible for such farmers to get their products to good markets; and by giving every reasonable assistance to new operations that are still in the experimental stage, which may be done in one way, by exempting them from taxes for a definite period.

The production for instance, of rice in the Territory has reached a promising and, it is to be hoped, a successful stage. It is important in the public interest that we should not be satisfied to ship away the raw material to be manufactured elsewhere, and the Government should encourage its home manufacture and other new manufacturing schemes, whenever private enterprise shall be ready to take the initiative.

In connection with the plans of the business men of the Territory for the exploitation of its resources and attractions, I would call your attention to the experience of the older Territories, where it has been found advisable to maintain a bureau for the information of tourists and settlers, and I would suggest that provision be made for such a bureau or that assistance be given to the citizens in their conduct of such an undertaking.

The great World's Fair which is to be held at St. Louis next year will give an opportunity for disseminating information about the Territory which cannot be well surpassed. If the Territory takes up this matter, it is worth while to do it thoroughly. I would recommend a liberal appropriation for this object.

One of the most important duties of the Legislature in the present occasion will be for the consideration of legislation for the creation of counties, and provision for their government. The adjustment of the relation of such subordinate governments to the government of the Territory in the matter of the collection and division of taxes, the powers of the respective governments and their officials, the police, public works, public instruction and the public health, require earnest study into present conditions and the probable effect upon them of contemplated changes.

Certain ideals of government requiring a multiplicity of officials and considerable elaboration of detail, might become a burden upon the small populations which must compose the majority of our future counties; on the other hand, an extreme of simplicity of county organization would probably result in governments entirely inadequate for the work which of necessity they ought to perform.

The question of the apportionment of county boundaries on the Island of Hawaii, is a perplexing one. In the discussions of this subject there appear to be three alternative propositions; to form the districts of Kohala, Kona and Kau, into one county, and the districts of Hamakua, Hilo and Puna into another; to form the districts of Kohala, Hamakua and Kona into one county and the districts of Hilo, Puna and Kau into another and to have the whole Island of Hawaii form but one county.

The first proposition would create two counties out of all proportion to each other in the matter of wealth, with the weaker county carrying a vastly heavier burden in the matter of the maintenance of roads in view of its smaller revenues. The second proposition improves the situation slightly as regards revenues and very much geographically. Setting apart the whole Island of Hawaii as one county has much to recommend it in the direction of economy.

There is still another suggestion on this subject, which may be worthy of consideration: the combining of Kohala, Hamakua, Kona and Kau as one county, and Hilo and Puna as another. This arrangement would form two counties of nearly equal tax revenues and fairly convenient geographically.

It is most important that legislation on this subject should be disposed of early in the session, in order that there shall be time to consider the changes in appropriations and other legislation which such a measure, if enacted, would require.

In June, 1902, the Government gave public notice of its reservation for forest purposes of a tract of 74,000 acres lying between Maunakea and Hualalai on the Island of Hawaii and northwesterly to the ocean. This reservation is of old and recent lava formations and is partly covered with a thin growth of forest which is infested with large numbers of wild sheep. These are rapidly destroying the undergrowth and threaten the existence of the larger trees. A few wild cattle are also in the tract. Both sheep and cattle will be destroyed or removed elsewhere.

At the last meeting of the Sugar Planters' Association a committee was appointed by that body to confer with the Government on the subject of forestry. As a result of such conferences measures were mutually adopted to establish lines of forest on all the larger islands of the Territory. Agents have been appointed by the Government for this purpose and the work has been begun. A very earnest feeling among sugar planters and other island landholders upon this subject is evident. The Executive desires that the Government shall act with these men promptly and effectually, and to that end I recommend the enactment of legislation that shall promote measures for the protection and extension of our forests more fully than is possible under our present laws, and the appropriation of public moneys to assist in carrying out such policy.

In July, August and September of 1901, extensive and destructive forest fires occurred in the district of Hamakua, on the Island of Hawaii. A long drought had exposed that locality to such calamity. The area burned over consisting of public and private lands is estimated at about 30,000 acres. The Government has no funds with which to check these fires but effected an arrangement with the neighboring planters by which a number of their laborers were available for this purpose. With this force and with the assistance of the early fall rains the fires were, after a long struggle, gradually extinguished. Appropriations should be made for the prompt payment of the expenses incurred with interest.

There is a prospect that the Forestry Bureau of the United States will furnish the Territory with an expert forester who will organize a forestry force here. Reasonable appropriations



GOVERNOR DOLE.

for the pay and expenses of such an officer should be made.

It is important for forest protection, from insects that the destruction of certain forest birds should be prevented; to this end I would recommend the enactment of a law for the protection of all forest birds and all birds not game birds.

The Commissioner of Public Lands has been somewhat crippled in the work of his office, especially in the proceedings for land settlement, through insufficient appropriations. The moderate increase placed in the estimates will, if adopted, materially strengthen this important department.

In view of the importance to the Territory of having American farmers settle on our public lands, I recommend that an additional item be placed to the credit of this department in the appropriation bill, for disseminating information on the mainland in regard to lands that may, from time to time, be opened for settlement.

The Special Agent in charge of the Hawaii Experiment Station, has suggested that the Territorial Government assist the station according to the following schedule:

Permanent fire proof library and laboratory building .....	\$ 3,000
Equipment of chemical laboratory .....	1,500
Dairy herd, feeding cattle, stables, etc. ....	2,000
Salary of one chemist .....	2,000
Salary of one horticulturist .....	1,500
Residence for chemist .....	1,500
Labor and supplies .....	3,500
Total .....	\$12,000

I have placed the items of equipment of chemical laboratory, and chemist's salary in the estimates for current expenses, and shall recommend the items for library, office and laboratory building and residence for chemist in the loan estimates. In view of the limited income of the Territory I have not recommended the other items, yet I feel that the assistance asked for in the third item, i. e., dairy herd, etc., \$2,000 would, if granted, result in such benefit to the dairy interests of the Territory, that I recommend the same to your consideration.

The project of establishing an agricultural college in the Territory has interested many citizens since the inauguration of the Territory. It is understood that the Federal Government provides a substantial subsidy for such colleges in the Territories, which, however, cannot be used except for construction and relief of its substantially, at any rate for the period of outlay for necessary buildings and possibly land for the inception of the enterprise, from further expenditure.

I believe it is important for the Territory to have as immediately as possible the opportunities of education and the stimulus to a varied agricultural development which such an institution would confer. I propose to refer again to this subject in connection with the loan estimates.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Works calls for extensive appropriations for many much needed public improvements, but much larger in the aggregate than can be met under our present limited resources. A large proportion of my recommendations in this department will be given in the loan estimates.

The work of selecting the objects of expenditure which are most essential, and discarding those which can be put off with the least injury to the public welfare, requires careful investigation and a deep patriotic sentiment which will not sacrifice the interests of the whole public to those of a part of it.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction calls for a large increase of appropriations for teachers' salaries and building school houses. The population of school children in the Territory is increasing more rapidly than the Government has been able to build school houses. New school houses require an increase in the teaching force. I believe the recommendations referred to are conservative as they should be and should be adopted. The estimates for new school buildings will be reported to you in the loan estimates.

I submit for your consideration the question of introducing kindergarten instruction into our school system. There is no doubt that with children whose race language is other than English and those whose surroundings are not civilized, a kindergarten course is a very valuable preparation for the lower grades of our system. The Territory, however, at the present time is unable to take up such an undertaking upon a general scale for financial reasons.

I would recommend that provision be made for establishing a kindergarten in connection with the Normal school, thus giving normal pupils an opportunity of acquiring the principles of kindergarten instruction. In this way a teaching force will be acquired which may in the future, make the introduction of such instruction into the public schools, a practical scheme.

I would call your attention to the sad case of a number of children who are ineligible for admission into the public schools on account of their inability to pass the required medical examinations. Some provision should be made for the education of these children. As their number is small in any one locality, it may be impracticable to provide instruction for them at their homes. There does not seem to be any insurmountable objection to legislation that would gather them at some place or places according to their numbers, and provide them with instruction and careful medical attendance as well as food, clothing and lodging. Such a plan would be in their own and public interests.

I have recommended in the estimates an increase of appropriation for the Queen's Hospital. This institution now maintains a free ward for the poor of all nationalities, besides furnishing free treatment of government patients. Public patronage is constantly increasing.

has steadily diminished, while, without strict segregation it shows a tendency to spread.

The following table gives the average number of patients at the settlement for three periods of ten years each, with the average death rate for the same periods:

Period	Av. No. Patients	Av. No. Deaths	Rate
1871 to 1880 inclusive	648	135.4	20.9
1881 to 1890 inclusive	823.5	144	17.5
1891 to 1900 inclusive	1,096	134.5	12.3

These figures show a marked decrease of the death rate for the last decade, which is undoubtedly largely due to a general improvement of conditions at the settlement pertaining to the comforts of life and care of the sick.

The large average of patients from 1891 to 1900 is due to the more vigorous execution of the law of segregation since 1887 and to the diminishing death rate.

The number of patients at the settlement at the end of 1901 was 842, and on the 30th of June, 1902, 915.

The British Government is still pressing for payment of the claims of several of its citizens based upon their treatment by the Republic of Hawaii under martial law in 1895. Correspondence in this matter is with the Secretary of State, who has expressed a desire that the Government of the Territory should create a commission to finally determine these questions.

These claims were first presented by the British Government against the Republic of Hawaii, which, recognizing the justice of one of these claims—that of a person who had been subjected to improper treatment as a witness—paid it but refused all of the rest. Negotiations for their reference to arbitration were broken off by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

There are several other claims by citizens of other powers whose attitude in relation thereto is similar to that of the British Government.

I recommend that legislation be enacted by the Legislature providing for a Commission of three persons who shall have authority to hear and determine all political claims of citizens of foreign powers arising under the status of martial law in the year 1895; and who shall accept as evidence the affidavits already filed in such cases; the decisions of a majority of such Commission to be final and obligatory on the parties.

I further recommend that appropriations for the pay and expenses of such Commission be placed in the proper appropriation bills.

Pursuant to the Fire Claims act of the last regular session of the Legislature, \$10,000 received from the Federal Government for interest advanced on bonds payable by the Federal Government with additional funds from the treasury to bring the payments up to 10 per cent has been paid to those holding awards from the Fire Claims Commission. Under the law recently enacted by Congress appropriating one million dollars toward the payment of such awards and authorizing the Territorial Government to borrow enough money to pay the balance, it is probable that this obligation will be settled without further delay.

I invite your attention to the Torrens system of registration of instruments, a law to substitute such system for that at present in use having been prepared for submission to you. With the prospect of the early establishment of county government and the creation of registration offices in each county the time is most opportune for the introduction of this improved and well tested system of registration.

I recommend legislation for the following objects:

Giving local option in questions relating to the sale of liquors, to county districts and city precincts, and qualifying women as voters on such questions. Who are citizens of the Territory of Hawaii;

Providing limited liquor licenses for bona fide hotels at lower rates than are required for saloon licenses; such licenses to confer the right to sell liquors to guests only, and without the right of conducting a saloon or bar;

Amendment to the law against lotteries, whereby prosecution may not be required to prove that a paper produced as a lottery ticket, depends as such, upon the event of any lottery;

Amendment to the law against gambling, whereby gambling shall be punished by both fine and imprisonment;

Amendment to the law against vagrancy, whereby the limit of punishment shall be increased to one year;

Forbidding the sale and use of opium, and repealing the existing laws relating to opium;

Carrying out the recommendations of the report of the Chief Justice in relation to the reduction of penalties in order to bring certain offenses under the jurisdiction of District Magistrates;

The inspection, disinfection and destruction of plants, vegetables, fruits and seeds brought to the Territory;

Protection of forest and other birds; Election of Delegate to Congress;

Provision for the appointment of Commissioners of deeds for Hawaii, in other parts of the world;

Providing a salary for the President of the Board of Health and requiring him to give his whole time to the duties of the office;

Requiring building permits within certain limits in Honolulu and Hilo to be passed upon by an officer of the Board of Health as to sanitary condition of the ground on which it is proposed to erect the building and as to the sanitary character of the building plans;

Provision for the selection of grand and petit juries;

Provision for appeals from the District Magistrate at Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa. Such appeals except upon points of law, should be tried in the settlement;

Amendment of the pure food law increasing its stringency;

Creating building fire limits in the town of Hilo and extending the building fire limits of Honolulu;

Repealing part 4, Chapter 95, relating to forest roads;

Revising the military law to bring it more in touch with Federal military legislation;

Creating a statistical bureau under the Secretary of the Territory; Provision for the protection of Hawaiian food fish;

To authorize the Governor to execute a land patent to J. Mokuai, for two homestead lots, the law providing for but one except as to wet land.

I would call your attention to the provision for the re-apportionment of the membership of the Legislature, contained in Section 35 of the organic act, which is as follows:

"The Legislature at its first regular session after the census enumeration shall be ascertained, and from time to time thereafter, shall reapportion the membership in the Senate and House of Representatives among the senatorial and representative districts on the basis of the population in each of said districts who are citizens of the Territory."

The results of the census of the year 1900, so far as they are published are in the Governor's office and will be available for the use of the Committee of the Senate and House.

Estimates for appropriations for emergency demands and unpaid bills as well as for loan appropriations will be submitted shortly.

During the past year Mr. W. W. Wright, then treasurer, committed a serious defalcation of a part of the Chinese fund and escaped from the Territory to the mainland. A corresponding amount has been placed in the estimates for return to the Chinese fund.

Subsequent to this Mr. H. C. Austin was suspended from the office of Auditor for conduct inconsistent with the position, and Mr. J. H. Boyd was suspended from the office of Superintendent of Public Works for irregularities in his accounts. Before this occurred and during Mr. Boyd's absence from the Territory, serious defalcations of public moneys in the Public Works office were discovered, and Mr. B. H. Wright the chief clerk was put under arrest. After Mr. Boyd's suspension, he also was placed under arrest and both cases are now pending before the First Circuit Court.

Both Mr. Austin and Mr. Boyd refusing to accept my action in suspending them and having applied to the courts to be reinstated in their respective offices, I deemed it for the public interests to call the Senate together to act upon my further recommendation for their removal from office. An extended report of this special session of the Senate and their action in approving of the recommendations of the executive in these cases has been published and will be laid before you.

Mr. J. H. Fisher was thereupon appointed to the office of Auditor, Mr. Henry E. Cooper to that of Superintendent of Public Works and Mr. A. N. Kepolokal to that of Treasurer.

Information on any subject not herein given and within the executive province will if desired be supplied. I commend the reports of the Departments to your consideration.

In conclusion I wish you speed and success in your responsible duties and that the results may be for the happiness and prosperity of the people of the Territory.

RECAPITULATION

Salaries and Payrolls—

Permanent settlements .....	\$ 3,420.00
Office of Secretary of Territory .....	8,400.00
Judiciary Department .....	133,940.00
Department of the Attorney General .....	519,020.00
Treasury Department .....	204,520.00
Department Public Works .....	504,475.00
Department of Public Instruction .....	715,600.00
Department Public Lands .....	32,280.00
Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry .....	40,536.00
Survey Department .....	23,000.00
Board of Health .....	242,000.00
Military .....	20,880.00
Band .....	38,880.00
Auditing Department .....	30,000.00
Total .....	\$2,516,961.00

Current Expenses—

Office of Secretary of Territory .....	\$ 29,400.00
Judiciary Department .....	76,300.00
Department of the Attorney General .....	175,000.00
Treasury Department .....	241,191.00
Department Public Works .....	1,634,541.78
Department of Public Instruction .....	110,110.00
Department of Public Lands .....	15,500.00
Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry .....	42,050.00
Survey Department .....	51,900.00
Board of Health .....	644,628.18
Military .....	7,000.00
Band .....	10,400.00
Public Charities .....	2,500.00
Auditing Department .....	6,000.00
Total .....	\$3,046,519.60

Salaries and Payrolls, total, 2,516,961.00

Current Expenses, total, 3,046,519.67

Grand Total .....

Kaui Sugar Report.

Purser Friel of the steamer W. G. Hall reports the following sugar on Kaui: K. S. M., 2,800 bags; V. K., 400 bags; Mak., 11,800 bags; G. and H., 8,600 bags; M. H., 33,270 bags; K. P., 4,445 bags; L. P., 6,900 bags; G. P., 4,100 bags; H. M., 2,700 bags; M. S., 35,000 bags; K. S. Co., 9,000 bags.

If YOUR CHILDREN are subject to croup, watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, the attack can be averted. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and agents for Hawaii sell it.



# REPUBLICANS TO HAVE SHARE

## Speaker Beckley Ready for Action.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

"As the Republican party has twenty members and the Home Rule party only ten, I believe that their representation on the committees should be in that ratio." Speaker Fred W. Beckley thus outlined his policy as to the make-up of the standing committees of the House yesterday and further said that as the Republicans had agreed to the placing of their members in caucus, the only delay in making known appointments was in the placing of the Home Rule members. He continued:

"I will determine these matters this evening, and be ready to announce the committees of the House tomorrow. The House is now ready to get down to work. The taking arbitrary advantage of my position to force a disproportionate number of Home Rule members on the committees has never been my intention and I shall use my office only for the purpose of expediting the work of the Legislature, and not for making personal capital. I believe there is a deal to be done, and hope the session will be a hardworking one. There is no reason why the party in the majority in this body should not bear the brunt of the work, and I will give the Republicans an opportunity to do it."

The majority of the House, through a committee, met the speaker at the noon recess and later, after the day's work had closed, and gave to him the caucus list of committee selections. The list contained the names of members who wished to secure allotment to certain lines of work, and he assured them of his desire to cooperate with the majority in expediting the business of the session. While nothing is given out as to the selections of the Republican caucus, it is the intention of the members to get down to work immediately, and to rush the preliminary work.

Some surprise was shown last evening when the members of the Upper House were informed that the county bill was to be introduced into the House. It is the intention of the special committee appointed to have the bill in charge for the Senate to push it right along. The committee began work last evening, so that the translation could be made in the very shortest possible time, and the printing be done ready for the consideration of the measure next week if possible. The idea of the Senators is that there are needed few amendments to the measure, and these principally in minor details. One Senator said yesterday that he thought the work of the Senate with the bill could be done in two weeks' working time, and that the House, having the printed bill ready for its consideration during those two weeks, would be able to finish it in about the same number of working days.

## HOUSE DOES A LITTLE BUSINESS

The House of Representatives got down to business in a slight degree, the reading of the Governor's message and the notice of several bills filling the day's sessions. There was not only a full house but as well a full gallery when the hour came for assembling. Speaker Beckley said that before proceeding with business he would like to ask that the various members of the House should meet with him at the noon recess that he might learn their preferences as to committees. The appointment of the committees was a matter which under the rules devolved upon the chair and it was his desire that all the places be filled in accordance with the wishes of each member so that the House could proceed with the dispatch of the important business before the session.

On motion of Kumalae a committee of three was appointed to notify the Governor that the House was organized and ready for business, the chairman having already instructed the secretary to convey the same information to the Senate. The committee as appointed was as follows: Messrs. Chillingworth, Harris and Kou. During the absence of the committee the notification of the Senate that it was in working order and the Achi statehood resolution passed by the Senate the previous day were received. Kumalae moved the adoption of the resolution but Hala moved that consideration be deferred until Saturday and that action was taken. Speaker Beckley took up the regular order of business but nothing offered except the report of the special committee which announced that the Governor would immediately send a message in writing to the House. The message arrived at that moment and under Kumalae's motion to suspend the rules the reading of the message was the immediate order and it occupied the time from 10:45 o'clock to noon.

Before the interpreter could start in on the message Kumalae moved that the message be translated into Hawaiian and printed in two languages. He

said there were suggestions for appropriations which were to be included in the bills and recommendations which should be enacted into laws and for the information of members they should have the reports before them. The motion was carried and the House then took a recess until three o'clock so that the members might have ample opportunity to consult with the Speaker as to committee assignments.

When the House reassembled the first business was the reading of the message of the Governor embracing emergency appropriations. The message was read and by vote was referred to the same committee for treatment similar to the first message. Joseph Kumalae gave notice that he would introduce a bill to cover the expenses of the session. Kaniho wanted the bill read by title but it had not been introduced, that being done a moment later under suspension of rules and being read by title the bill passed its first reading. This bill provides for the appropriation of \$50,000 for the expenses of the session, to take effect immediately. Kumalae said further that he would introduce bills having for their object the sending to the mainland or abroad of worthy youths for the purpose of securing education and to prevent any board of health or health officer from condemning property without first ascertaining the losses thereby, and to establish a flag for Hawaii.

Vida announced that he would introduce a bill to provide a home for the indigent to be located at the Kailhi detention camp known as the Waikamilo camp.

Chillingworth then gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide for counties and their government and for the control of the public institutions and works.

Kaniho served notice that he would introduce bills as follows: An act to provide the use of the English or Hawaiian language in the practice of the circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii; a bill to repeal sections 922, 925 and the second paragraph of section 924, as compiled in 1897, relating to vaccination; a bill for an act to amend section 337 of the Civil Laws of 1897; a bill to abolish the poll tax; a bill for an act concerning attorneys.

Kupihua gave notice that he would introduce bills to define legal day's work either mechanical or industrial, to appropriate a fund for purchasing postage stamps for lepers at Molokai and the detention camp, to amend section 132, Chapter VI, of the Penal Laws, relating to larceny.

Kupihua presented two resolutions appropriating \$60,000 for the opening and widening of School street from Liliha street to Kamehameha IV road and \$15,000 for opening Pua lane from King street to the proposed extension of School street. As these resolutions made specific appropriations, on motion of Kumalae their consideration was postponed until the appropriation bill is reached.

Speaker Beckley then laid before the House the invitation of Gov. Dole through his secretary to the members of the Legislature and their wives to attend the drill of the regiment of militia in Capitol Square this afternoon. Kumalae moved that the invitation be accepted. Kaniho objected as he thought there would be other things to be done and that the members would not have time to attend the drill. Puala, Kaniho's brother in the Representative ranks, said that he thought it a duty to see the drill so that the members might know if it is worth while to maintain the militia in its present form. He said he had military training and was convinced that the people would applaud the legislators if they would perform this duty. Greenwell moved to amend, accepting the invitation and announcing to the Governor that as many members as possible would be there, and Kumalae accepted the amendment.

Fernandez declared that he was opposed to this sort of thing saying that he had come here for work and not to look at drills. He declared he did not want this legislature to be the same as the previous one. But the House accepted the invitation nevertheless and then on motion of Kaniho adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

## THE SENATE.

Senators Baldwin, Nakapahu, Paris and Woods were not in their seats when the morning session of the Senate was convened. Woods and Baldwin came in during the reading of the minutes, and soon afterwards Senator Paris made his first appearance and was greeted by applause. He arrived from Hawaii during the morning.

Before proceeding with the reading of the minutes, President Crabbe administered the oath to the assistant secretary, N. W. Aluli, and he thereupon took his seat with Secretary Savidge.

At the request of Senator Kaohi the minutes were interpreted into Hawaiian. Senator Achi called attention to an apparent error in the minutes, namely that there was no mention of the allowance of \$3,000 as salaries for the members at the special session. He stated that he had not heard it read in the report of Senator Isenberg, but had seen it in the papers and he wished to register an objection, to the payment of salaries which he did not believe to be authorized by law. Upon his request Secretary Savidge again read the report of Senator Isenberg, which contained no mention of the \$3,000 as had been printed in the evening papers.

Senator Brown stated that the \$3,000 for salaries was added in the report to be made by his committee, and he believed that such an appropriation was provided by law.

Senator Achi replied that the Organic Act provided for the payment of salaries only during a special session of the legislature, and not for the Senate alone and if this item was in the report of the committee he would object to it.

President Crabbe suggested that a session of part of the legislature was provided for in the Organic Act and that this would permit of the appropriation of money for salaries.

Senator Achi again objected and began to state his impression of the law, when the chair ruled that all the members were out of order, as only the minutes were up for approval and there could be no discussion of anything

(Continued on page 14)

# BLOODY BATTLE FOUGHT IN THE BALKANS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 20.—News has been received here of a desperate battle which has been fought between Turkish troops on their way to Macedonia and Macedonian revolutionists, aided by Albanians, in the European province of Albania. The casualties in the encounter were heavy. Ninety Turks were killed and the insurgent loss was heavy. The mountain passes are filled with snow and communication with the scene of the battle is difficult.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Fear is expressed here for the missionaries and teachers in the schools of the American Board of Missions in Albania. It is feared that the troops sent from southern or Asiatic Turkey to fight against the insurgents will, in case of victory, attack the schools and missions as they have great hatred for them. In the mission-fields covered by the American Board in Macedonia and Albania all the workers are Americans or natives who have been educated in American schools.

ROME, Feb. 20.—His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII today celebrates his twenty-fifth jubilee as Pope. He is in good health.

The year 1903 is one of extraordinary interest to the aged Pontiff as it marks three jubilees for him. On Feb. 20th, he celebrated the silver jubilee of his pontificate, having been elected Pope on February 20, 1878. This year is also the golden jubilee of his cardinalate, having been proclaimed a cardinal by Pius IX. in the Consistory of Dec. 19, 1853. It is also the diamond jubilee of his episcopacy, his consecration by the Archbishop of Damietta having taken place on Feb. 19, 1843.

The celebration of these jubilees by Pope Leo XIII is an event of no little importance in the Catholic body in view of the fact that the Pope will be ninety-three years old on the second of March and that only two out of his long list of predecessors, St. Peter and Pius IX., having occupied the Papal throne for so long a period.

A writer in the New York Sun recently said of his long career:—"Coming at the meeting-point of two periods, at the parting of the roads of a civilization whose lights and shadows date from the Council of Trent to the Council of the Vatican, and also at the dawn of a period whose interests he wishes to turn toward a higher life, Leo XIII. is the Universal Pope. He is the 'director' in all domains; there lie his distinctive character, his originality, and his greatness. As a diplomat he has brought about a new situation, which begins with the death of Pius IX., when almost all states held aloof from the Holy See and the church, and which ends with Catholicism at present in a prominent place. The Czar and the Lutheran Pope have representatives accredited to the Holy See; Mr. Gladstone sent Mr. Errington to the Vatican, and if Great Britain has not yet established official relations with Rome, sympathy has taken the place of prejudice in that country, and collaboration is substituted for open hostility."

"In the United States the beneficent conduct of the Holy Father in the matter of Chelensism, the establishment of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, the amphyctonic attitude of the Pope during the discussion of the Faribault case, his moderating cooperation in the Philippines, the personal interest that Leo XIII. takes in the glorious development of American destinies, are all facts that denote perceptible progress. In Canada, for the first time, he has instituted an Apostolic Delegation. In Mexico he has prepared a plan of agreement the success of which would be a guaranty for the regeneration of that country. Through his reforms and through the National Congress of Latin America he has caused these republics, weary of a long period of sterility and decadence, to bloom once more."

CARACAS, Feb. 20.—The allied powers have failed to return to Venezuela the ships taken at the outbreak of the present trouble, and have failed also to make compensation for the vessels destroyed in the first engagements of the war, when the combined fleets of England and Germany opened fire on the Venezuelan vessels. This has caused the greatest indignation to be felt throughout the country, and has no doubt tended to strengthen the cause of the rebels against Castro. Today a force of 2800 rebels attacked the government troops at Urachica, only twenty miles from Caracas. The fighting was desperate for three hours, the rebels coming on boldly again and again. They were finally beaten and driven back, but it was only by the hardest kind of fighting. The rebels left many killed and wounded upon the field.

FLORENCE, Feb. 20.—In a fire which broke out in the forest of Vallambrosa to-day, the historic Villa Medici was totally destroyed.

The Villa Medici, built by one of the family of that name which played so prominent a part in the affairs of Italy and of Florence, particularly in the Middle Ages, was one of the famous buildings of the old world, and one of the show places of Italy. The art treasures in the villa alone were of fabulous value, although Napoleon enriched the gallery of the Louvre from it, and their destruction will be a loss to the world of art that will be irreparable.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The enemies of Rear Admiral Schley scored again today in the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The bill to give the man whose partisans have claimed for him the credit of the naval victory at Santiago, during the Spanish war, the pay of an active Admiral was called up at a session of the committee, and was tabled there. This, in effect, kills the bill at this session of Congress.

MAZATLAN, February 20.—Bubonic plague continues to rage with daily increasing virulence in this city, despite the utmost efforts on the part of the central government to stamp out the disease. One death was reported to-day, and forty-two new patients were taken to the lazaretto. The business of the city is at a standstill, and the strictest quarantine is being enforced.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The Senate put in the better part of the day in a continuation of the debate on the Panama Canal bill, but without reaching a definite stage in the fate of the measure.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the Fortifications Bill practically as it came from the Committee.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, February 20.—In a collision between two railway trains running out of this city today three passengers were killed.

DUBLIN, February 20.—Great excitement has been caused by the discovery of oil in this city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The conference report on the bill to secure better protection for the President has been adopted.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Refined sugars were advanced five points today. This makes an advance of ten points during the week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The House Committee on Insular Affairs has reported favorably on the Philippine Currency Bill.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 20.—Hotel Clifton, one of the leading hotels of this city, was burned this morning. Ten lives were lost and forty were injured.

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 20.—Another sensation has been sprung in the family affairs of the former Crown Prince of Saxony. Prince Philip is charged with forcing the Princess Louise to encourage the advances of Baron Hirsch for the purpose of entering funds from him.

# A COLLEGE FOR FARMERS

## Jared Smith's Views On Lahainaluna Scheme.

Jared Smith, director of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, is strongly opposed to the idea of having an Agricultural College established at Lahainaluna. He says:

"First—That the Agricultural College should be for advanced students.

Second—That the Experiment Station and the Agricultural College, under the intention of the Federal law, belong with each other.

Third—That if the Agricultural College exists elsewhere than in Honolulu, ultimately, when the control of the Experiment Station goes to the Territory, as it will, the station will necessarily have to move to the college.

Fourth—That considerable money has been spent on the station located here, and for that reason, among others, the college should be near it or connected with it.

Fifth—When the Agricultural College is established it should be started on as high a level as possible, and if it was thought advisable to start it with any existing institution it should go to one of much higher grade than Lahainaluna, as, for instance, Oahu College.

Sixth—The Territory must do its share to establish the college before it can take advantage of the Federal law, which gives \$15,000 the first year, \$16,000 the second, and so on up to \$25,000 at the end of ten years, and the same sum each year thereafter. The Territory is expected to put up buildings. No part of the Federal endowment can be used for buildings or any form of permanent improvements. These must be supplied by the Territory.

Seventh—The Agricultural College, when started, should be equal to any in the United States, and it should be a school where young men and women can be taught, not simply to work, but given a knowledge of the fundamental principles of agriculture, so as to fill high positions. There ought to be a sugar school, where sugar chemists can be trained. Now we have to send students to Baton Rouge and elsewhere. There should also be a good dairying school and one to teach all branches of animal husbandry, and not on a high school or normal school basis. If the attempt is made to start on a secondary school basis, it will take more than an ordinary effort to get Federal appropriations.

Mr. Smith is of the opinion that an appropriation by the Territory of \$15,000 would start a college on a good basis, and erect a good sized building, equipped with some laboratories. Such an appropriation for a college building here, or in connection with the experiment station, would obviate the necessity of having more new station buildings.

Mr. Smith says that if the college went to Lahainaluna and the Experiment Station followed it there, as it would necessarily have to do, the latter would have to have new buildings then, in addition to those already erected here.

## WE ARE MARCHING ON.

It is strange, yet true, that most of the diseases of middle age and advanced life are efforts on the part of the system to purify the blood. Yet because of the feebleness of the liver, kidneys and bowels these well-meant efforts are often in vain, and lives come to an end which might have been prolonged for many pleasant years. There was, formerly, no remedy which could be depended upon to prevent or overcome this condition. But within the past decade we have been making progress. Truth is mighty and will prevail. The old notions and moss-covered superstitions must fall before new facts and new discoveries. Nothing thus far known to medical science is so effective in purifying the blood through its action on the excretory functions of the body, as

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION**  
It quickly scatters and overcomes the following familiar and dangerous symptoms of impure blood and torpid circulation: The languid, tired feeling; pain in the head; dry skin; bad taste in the mouth; weak stomach with nausea, etc. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It relieves and cures many ailments that have been abandoned as hopeless. The reasons are—its power over the digestive and assimilating process, its action in expelling impurities from the blood, and its consequent ability to vitalize and rebuild the whole structure. No slow or doubtful action. "You cannot be disappointed in it. The first bottle proves its virtue. Genuine is sold by chemists here and everywhere throughout the world.

# LAHAINA'S NEW BANK

## First National Is to Be Opened There.

Steps have been taken to establish a National Bank at Lahaina. The charter has been applied for and it is expected that it will be opened for business within three months.

Manager Chas. D. Lufkin of the First National Bank of Walluku, who is organizing the new bank at Lahaina, visited Lahaina one day this week, and took subscriptions to the amount of \$6,500 for stock in the new bank, and states that there is no doubt but that the people of Lahaina will subscribe the full amount of \$10,000, which of course will be necessary to establishment of the bank. The remaining \$15,000 is ready to be subscribed on the day that Lahaina has subscribed its required amount.

The new bank at Lahaina will be practically under the same management as that of the National Bank of Walluku, but it will be an entirely separate bank, and not a branch of the Walluku Bank. The five directors of the Walluku Bank will probably be directors of the Lahaina Bank, with two additional directors resident of Lahaina as directors of the Lahaina Bank.

The citizens of Lahaina are a wide awake set of business men ready to encourage all legitimate enterprises, and as it is now up to them to make the bank at Lahaina a success, there is no doubt but that they will subscribe the necessary amount of stock in short order. A site for the bank is not yet decided upon, although several options have been offered to Mr. Lufkin, but that is a minor matter, for if it should become necessary, there is no doubt but that the citizens of Lahaina would erect a bank building.

Being under practically the same management, cordial relations will exist between the two banks, and each will serve as a source of strength to the other. On account of the volume of business drawn from Lahaina to the First National Bank of Walluku, Manager Lufkin, who has had the matter of establishing a bank at Lahaina under consideration for some time, feels quite confident that the new bank will be nearly if not quite as successful as our own Walluku bank.—Maui News.

MAUI, February 21.—At 1:30 yesterday morning after a lingering illness, George Hons, the well known Walluku attorney, departed this life. It was only a few months ago that Mr. Hons returned to Walluku, much recuperated in health by a visit to Colorado Springs. On his return to active life his illness came back, and it was his recent intention to terminate his business affairs and return to the Springs next March.

George Hons was born in Germany some 40 years ago. He has long been a resident in Walluku, and there studied law and became one of the brightest attorneys on Maui. He was one of the most active and prominent citizens of the island. He was a leading member of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias. In 1900 he was defeated by only a few votes in his candidacy for the Legislature.

The funeral, which took place at his late residence in Walluku, was largely attended. Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith of Paia officiated at the house, and the Knights of Pythias performed their ritual at the grave in Iao Valley. The display of flowers was lavish and beautiful. A quartette composed of Messrs. Ogg, Lufkin, Lamar and Kauihimalau sang the hymns. The pall bearers were Dr. Raymond, Messrs. Lufkin, Scott, Carley, Hansen, and Wadsworth.

He leaves a little daughter, Mousie Hons, to mourn him, as well as a mother who came all the way from Germany to nurse him, a sister, Mrs. Carl Wadsworth of Lahaina, and a brother, Mr. Ferdinand Hons of Kahului.

## STRAY NOTES.

Monday evening, February 16, the citizens of Walluku held a meeting in the court house to consider the county seat question. It was largely attended and the session lasted until late in the evening. Walluku, of course, was endorsed for the county seat. The meeting was called by Judge Kalua.

The dance at Hotel Renwick, Puunene, St. Valentine's night was a great success. Though not a large party, the Puunene clubmen and their friends had a most enjoyable time.

Friday, February 20, the entire upper ridge of Haleakala was covered with snow. It extended half way down the mountain side to Olanda. It presented an impressive but rather frightful spectacle. The snow extended further Kula-ward than for many years.

Land Commissioner E. B. Boyd arrived on Maui by Tuesday's steamer. He has been quite sick at the Maui Hotel, Walluku, since his arrival, with dengue. Ex-Land Commissioner and Mrs. J. F. Brown of Honolulu return to Honolulu today. The latter part of the week they have been guests of W. O. Aiken of Puunahale.

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 17 and 18, was spent in cattle driving by Manager von Tempky of Haleakala Ranch. During the five sub-land Agent W. O. Aiken, D. T. Fleming and several vaqueros rounded up 100 stray cattle on government lands on Haleakala.

There's a marriage in the Portuguese colony of Kokomo, Makawao, today. Miss Maggie de Rego will be united in marriage with Antonio Ferreira.

There are no potatoes whatever in Kula.

The Knights of Pythias are to give a concert at Walluku tonight.

Weather—Kona on Thursday, and some thunder and lightning, followed snow on Haleakala, rain Friday and today.



ALBERT B. ABLEMAN, M. D.  
New York Jan. 26.



## NOTORIOUS HUMBERTS SECURE ACQUITTAL ON ONE CHARGE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Humberts have been acquitted on one of the charges brought against them in the great swindling case. Banker Cattani, of Rue Lafayette, who was alleged to have been swindled out of 1,050,000 francs, was unable to give sufficient evidence against them to secure a conviction on a charge of libel. But there yet remains a large number of charges against them as they are alleged to have secured over sixty million francs, or \$12,000,000 from the various bankers on the continent, and many of the latter were heavier losers than Banker Cattani.

The case as far as it refers to Banker Cattani does not affect the main charges against the Humberts as the former merely brought a suit for libel against them charging that the libel consisted in their statements that he was a usurer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 21.—The railroads have been instructed to prepare for the transportation of 25,000 regular troops of all arms to Salonica.

ROME, Feb. 21.—The Pope has enjoined all Catholics in Macedonia and Albania to refrain from taking part in political demonstrations.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The prospects are bright for the settlement of the Irish land question.

London advices received by the last mail indicated that the Balfour Ministry would soon introduce legislation of a most radical kind in Parliament. The proposed measure promises to be a bill dealing with the land question in such a manner as to completely settle the long standing strife in Ireland concerning the ownership of land and the rights of tenants and landlords. The bill was to provide for the government practically buying up all the landlords in Ireland, spending a hundred million pounds on the venture and placing the tenants to the number of nearly 400,000 in a position to readily acquire the land.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 21.—The fight for the United States senatorship ended today through the election of C. W. Fulton, State Senator from Clatsop county. He is a Republican. There is a big Republican majority in both houses of the legislature but there were many candidates for the office, including ex-Governor T. T. Geer, Bing Hermann, ex-Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Jonathan Bourne, a mining operator of Portland.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 21.—Chinese labor is to be introduced into the new colonies for mining and agricultural purposes.

Coolies will be brought here under the indenture system and at the end of their term of service will be returned to China. The Rand financiers propose to use 100,000 Chinese in the mines and many of these will be employed on the deeper levels. The operators think that with the aid of the Chinese they can mine at a depth of 12,000 feet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The House debated the Fowler Currency bill today and the Senate the Panama treaty. There was no action in either case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—General Miles tonight banqueted Chief Joseph, his old antagonist in the Nez Percés campaign.

EL PASO, Feb. 21.—The quarantine on Mexican cattle has been taken off owing to the abatement of disease among them.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Seven men have been arrested for conducting fake lotteries. There are many victims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The oceanic steamer Sierra left for Honolulu and the Colonies today at 2 p. m.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 21.—Sugar 88 analysis beets, 8s. 2 1-4d.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The corner stone of the new Army War College was laid today with impressive ceremonies.

OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 21.—It is reported here that Canada will protest against United States Senators Lodge and Turner serving on the Alaska Boundary Commission.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 21.—The Cuban Department of Foreign Relations has issued a strong plea urging the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 21.—The epidemic of typhoid fever at Cornell University has reached an alarming stage. Ten students have died and many more are leaving for their homes.

LONDON, England, Feb. 21.—Members of the English Cabinet replying to criticism of alliance with Germany openly defend their cooperation with Germany in the Venezuelan affair.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 21.—The ships of the Venezuelan navy captured by the Allies have not yet been returned. This causes a very serious situation for Castro's government, as the revolutionists are importing arms and munitions of war through the unprotected ports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The long fight over the Statehood bill which is blocking action in the Senate on a host of important measures is likely to result in a compromise whereby Arizona and New Mexico will be admitted as one State, to be called Montezuma. The plan also includes the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State.

PARIS, France, Feb. 21.—The Panama Canal Company has thus far refused to accept the offer of the United States for the purchase of its rights recently made through Attorney General Knox. German interests are actively at work to prevent the consummation of the deal. While the opposition Germany is offering is a strong one, American representatives are hopeful of carrying through the deal.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Belgium-Venezuela protocol has been signed. Belgium is entirely satisfied with its provisions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Germany has demanded of Minister Bowen the immediate payment of \$5000 as one of the stipulations of the protocol. Bowen has refused to agree to any such payment before March.

The motive of Germany in making such a demand at this stage of the proceedings is unknown, but a satisfactory settlement is still expected.

SOUTH BEND, Ind. Feb. 22.—A mob of strikers today attacked the power house of the Indiana Railway Company. The building was defended by police and non-union employees and seven of the strikers were injured. They were beaten off without damage to the Power House.

SHELTON, Conn. Feb. 22.—Three reservoirs near this city broke today under pressure of the floods and the floods caused losses aggregating \$100,000 to mills and residences here. No lives are reported lost.

Shelton is a manufacturing town of 2000 inhabitants situated on the Housatonic River opposite Derby. The water power of the small streams is secured by the locating of a series of reservoirs, one above the other, and when one breaks from the force of floods it usually carries out the remainder of the dams.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—James A. Bailey, whose fame as a circus manager is world wide, died here today. He was formerly from Philadelphia and with a brother was in the circus business for many years prior to the consolidation of his shows with those of P. T. Barnum. Since that time he has taken the combined shows through Europe and became one of the best known men in the entertainment world.

OWENSBORO, Ky. Feb. 22.—The Ohio river has reached flood height and there is danger of heavy losses throughout the valley.

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—The village of Pautovitski, near this city, was destroyed by fire today. Twelve persons were burned to death.

READING, Pa. Feb. 22.—The strike of coal miners was renewed at the Kewick colliery today.

## REPUBLICANS WILL ELECT CHAIRMEN IN HOME RULE PLACES

### Find That Rules Give Them Power to Control All the Committees.

Legislative action will begin in earnest this week as all that has been done so far in the four days of session must be considered as a curtain raiser to the real working of the two houses. The numbers of bills, of which notice have been given by committees excellent and the outlook is that no time will be lost. The House will get down to business, and if rumors are to be credited, in more ways than one. The dissatisfaction over the committees of the lower branch grows rather than disappears. The responsibility of the Republicans for this legislation has caused a feeling of some irritation that two such committees as those on Public Lands and Internal Improvements and Accounts should be in the hands of Home Rule. The former has the expenditures of large amounts which will include every Territorial work, appropriation or provision and by its accomplishment must the legislature be judged very largely. On the other hand the Accounts committee will have the spending of the public money for carrying on the session, and there again a record can be made. In this connection the following, Rule 21, is interesting:

"The first person named on the committee shall be the chairman, unless the committee elect another. The chairman shall call meetings and preside and a clerk may be appointed." It is now understood that acting under this rule there will be immediate elections of new chairmen for the committees which according to Speaker Beckley were to be presided over by Home Rule. There may be no change in the existing committees as Fernandez is said to be satisfactory, but in the two committees mentioned above it is almost certain that there will be changes made.

Greenwell has been mentioned for the Accounts committee as he is a careful business man and would scrutinize expenditures with great care.

For the Public Lands and Internal

Improvements committee Wright is in the lead with Lewis favored by some. Wright will be one of the workers of the session and his thought runs along lines which would make him a valuable man at the head of this committee. He already has in course of preparation a measure for sales and recovery of lands, based to an extent on the land laws of New Zealand. He favors roads throughout the islands and has a comprehensive acquaintance with the needs of the group.

This solution of the difficulty of having the dominant party made responsible for the actions of the majority is so absolute that the working together of the two houses, as the Republicans now will absolutely control both, is assured. There may be introduced also a departure as to local legislatures but something that is well understood and constantly followed in the States. The Rules committee may play a greater part than ever before. There are so many important matters to come up that any resolution setting forth a day for special bills or fixing the time for a vote, referred to the Rules committee would have the effect of a House order if passed, and in consequence it is probable that the County bill and each other great measures may be considered under special rules, in effect thus establishing closure.

The Senate will get to work on the County bill this week and its many matters will be rushed along.

Members of the Legislature are faring well at the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms this session. Each found on his desk the other day a handsome fountain pen with most approved special ink bottle, and a pen knife with pearl handle, which was a gift worthy of the man who received the votes of so many members. It is supposed these were presents for no authorization for such purchases, amounting to close to \$200, had been made. Some of the members were new to the use of the pens but they soon caught the angles and write notes all the while now.

## SISAL IS A TRIUMPH OF SMALL FARMING IN HAWAII

All the sisal fibre that Hawaii can produce can find a ready market at San Francisco. There is no uncertainty, however, that the islands will be able to fulfill the requirements of at least one of the largest cordage companies in the United States for at least three or four years. The Tubbs Cordage Company of San Francisco, which is handling the output of the Hawaiian Fibre Company, of Sisal, Oahu, pronounces the Hawaiian sisal of No. 1 quality, equal to the finest fibre handled by them from other sources of supply, and the corporation would like to receive 1200 tons per year from here. The present output of the Hawaiian Fibre Company is between 120 and 140 tons per year, although in February, 1924, the company expects to double this amount.

The Tubbs Cordage Company has received two monthly shipments of fifty bales of 500 pounds to the bale and after passing the product through their mills, have sent the following report to Manager A. H. Turner, which was received in the China's mail:

"The sisal is a No. 1 fibre fully up to the standard of good current sisal, fully equal to the R. M. mark of Molina's sisal. It is well cleaned and packed in the bales in fine shape, all straight with no kinks in it, which is very rare with other marks. There is no need of putting on burlap covers on the bales at all. We do not like the wire ties very well. All sisal is bound with fibre bands and can be used, whereas the wire has to be thrown away. The weight of bale does not matter; a 500-pound bale is all right, although the usual size is from 375 to 400 pounds. The fibre for good current sisal should not be less than thirty-six inches long; if put up any shorter it will bring a lower price; we can use a fibre twenty-four inches long but not as a No. 1 fibre as by working it alone it makes an uneven yarn and of course does not make a nice looking rope. If there is any other information that I can give you I shall be pleased to do so. I should like very much to get all the sisal we use from your place—that would be about 1200 tons a year."

The Hawaiian Fibre Company has made two shipments to San Francisco, or about twelve tons each time. The Tubbs people waited until the second shipment had arrived so as to compare the two and found both of excellent quality.

"We are turning out about 1500 pounds a day," said Manager Turner yesterday, "and that is the present capacity of our mill. Sisal plants which were cut three months ago are ready to be cut again, but will be given three months longer growth before this is done, so that each plant will be fully matured. We have had a favorable season and the rains have brought the plants along nicely. We are using the Todd fibre cleaning machine. One such

machine used at Cargill Creek, Andros, Bahamas, gives 700 pounds a day with eleven laborers in the mill and forty mill there putting out 1,000 pounds a day employs eleven men in the mill and fifty in the field. We are putting out the same number of pounds, or half a ton, with only twenty-five men. Japanese are employed at our plantation and they are painstaking laborers and give the best results.

"In this connection it might be of interest to those interested in this new industry that the receipts from the first crop will pay for all the expenditures beginning with the breaking of the ground for the plants, putting up houses on the land, putting in the water system, mill machinery, wages and salaries, or the total expenses up to the marketing of this crop. In our case it was a period of between three and four years before the first crop was taken off.

"Sometime ago I said we would have in this country 100,000 acres inside of six years devoted to the cultivation of sisal. What I mean by this is that the sisal business will be so popular that there will be enough plants raised here in that time to cover 100,000 acres of land. The main question is the getting of the plants for covering this area. Our own plantation will give about 1,000,000 plants a year. Financial operators can readily see that sisal is a paying business.

"Last year thousands of plants were taken to Mr. Knudsen's place on Kauai and are now being propagated and in a short time they will be ready for planting on the sandy area which I went over and pronounced suitable for sisal."

"The success, which our company has attained in this new industry demonstrates that it is a paying one and that there is a demand for every pound of sisal that can be produced. We are going ahead with the increase of our area of cultivation and will extend it steadily."

### Death of James Auld.

James Auld, a part-Hawaiian, and one of the oldest and best printers of these islands, died yesterday morning, aged 61. As a partner of Captain J. H. Blush he once owned and published the Advertiser. In the earliest days of the Star he was a valued member of its mechanical force, and had worked in other local offices. Mr. Auld was twice married, and a son by his first wife was killed in a drawbridge accident at Oakland. He has one son living, and several step-children. In the days of the monarchy of Kalakaua, Mr. Auld was persona grata at the palace, and he was always liked by his associates in all walks of life. The funeral will take place today at 2 o'clock from the H. H. Williams undertaking parlors. Burial will be in the Catholic cemetery.

## CIRCUIT COURT AT HILO SAT UPON 160 CASES DURING TERM

HILO, February 20.—The January term of the Fourth Circuit Court adjourned sine die Wednesday afternoon after a long and arduous term's work. The regular term and the extension of ten days were consumed in the trial of a very heavy calendar of cases. In all there were about 160 cases tried, among them several murder cases and will contests of importance. The long hours and prolonged term weighed heavily on court, jurors, attorneys and litigants alike, and all were glad to see the end. SHERIFF ANDREWS WATCHED.

Sheriff Andrews was presented with a gold watch last Friday by Judge Little on behalf of the police of Hawaii. He has just ended his twenty-fifth year in the police service of the islands.

### WHAT HAWAII WANTS.

The report of the committee appointed at the Hilo public meeting recommending changes in the county bill will be sent to Honolulu on the Kinau. The committee wants East Hawaii divided into five districts, with a supervisor for each. They want also the office of tax collector abandoned and taxes paid direct to the treasurer.

They ask for the election of district magistrates, and that policemen be included in the list of public officials to give bonds. The committee wants the income tax exemption raised to \$2,000, and that health matters be under the control of the supervisors. The committee also favors the Kanae educational bill putting schools under control of counties.

### A QUEER RAID.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fernandez were arrested last week for unlawful cohabitation, but at the trial before Judge Hapai exhibited a marriage certificate proving their marriage in Honolulu in 1895, Rev. H. H. Parker officiating. The defendants were accordingly dismissed. The police say the arrest was made on a sworn complaint, which is not made public.

### HILO WEDDING.

All of fashionable Hilo attended the

wedding of Miss Melinda Canario to W. J. Stone, which was held Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents. Rev. Father Oliver officiated, and there was a large attendance of guests.

### HILO NEWS NOTES.

The Junior Endeavorers gave a Valentine social last Friday evening.

Lopez, the Porto Rican who escaped, was given five months for breaking jail. Torres, his companion, was given the same sentence, and both were held to the grand jury for other crimes.

School Inspector Baldwin has returned from a trip to Kau, where he saw the people want county control of schools.

St. Clair Higdon has arrived to take charge of the Volcano House.

Prof. Henshaw is hunting birds and other natural history specimens in Hamakua.

"Beckley County" has been suggested as a substitute for East Hawaii.

C. L. Wright, president of the Wilber's Steamship Company, was a Kinau passenger.

It is rumored that the Hilo Railroad Company will extend its line to the Volcano House within two years.

George Robertson, manager for C. Brewer & Co., passed through Hilo last week on his way to visit the Pahala Plantation and the Kapapala Ranch.

George C. Hewitt, manager of the Hatcher-Singer Sugar Plantation, was in the city yesterday to attend the meeting of the Sugar Planters of Hawaii.

C. E. Presson, chief clerk of the railway mail service on the islands, was in the city this week between boats. He returns to Honolulu today.

At the meeting of the Planters' Association of the Island of Hawaii, held yesterday, the following delegation was elected to attend the quarterly meeting of the Hawaiian Planters' Association at Honolulu: Messrs. J. T. Moir of Papeete, John Ross of Hakalau, and Dr. Forbes of Hamakua.

Dr. J. J. Grace received a cablegram Tuesday announcing the serious illness of his father at his home in New Zealand. Dr. Grace will leave by the Kinau today and catch the Sierra for New Zealand at Honolulu.

## TRYING TO WORK OFF A HAWAIIAN GOLD BRICK ON MAINLAND CAPITALISTS

The following remarkable screed, written as a personal letter, is being circulated among mainland capitalists by the Chicago firm named in the text:

Townsend Smith, Real Estate and Loans, 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Central 2238.

We beg to call your attention to the finest and best paying investment ever entered on our books. We believe the following described property will pay 50 per cent net income annually and increase 100 times in value. The Koa (Santal) wood alone will pay net 5 times the total cost of the property. There are 185,629 acres on the south side of the island of Hawaii. There are 40,000 acres of the finest pasture land on the island, or produce a rent roll of \$64,000 a year. These lands will produce nearly everything raised on the islands or on the coast. There is also the finest merchantable timber on the island. This timber consists of Koa and Kou woods and true Sandal woods, together with Ohia wood and many other varieties. Both Koa and Kou are cabinet woods and sell readily both on the island and in the States for \$140 to \$160 per thousand. There are millions of feet of Koa and Kou woods. There are also upon this ranch large herds of cattle, horses, mules, donkeys, sheep and goats. None have been sold for 10 years. In March, 1902, Capt. Ross and a man who knew every acre made a careful count of the cattle and there were 6,000 head. There are large colonies of goats at different points and Mr. Jones, the former owner, used to ship thousands of goat skins every year and this could be done again. These lands at a conservative value are worth \$15,000 an acre.

This property has a long sea line, has one good harbor. Every steamer from the coast brings large quantities of meat. Beef sells at 15 to 25 cents per pound, mutton the same; pork is 20 cents per pound, chickens \$1.00 to \$1.50 apiece, ducks are \$1.00 apiece, turkeys are 40 to 60 cents per pound, eggs are 40 to 60 cents per dozen, and vegetables are correspondingly high.

One company pays the Oceanic S. S. Co. a flat rate of \$4,800 a month for cold storage from Papeete to Honolulu, this is approximately \$60,000 a year for freights on meats. Any one running this as a ranch alone would have \$60,000 a year the advantage of their competitors.

It is the finest field for ranch purposes of any on earth. There is a ready sale for everything that can be raised on this ranch, and many times more than this ranch can produce. Conducted purely as a cattle ranch it should yield \$150,000 a year.

On one side this property joins the Hawaiian Agricultural Co., a \$1,000,000 corporation, and on the other side by the Kapapala, which is owned by Brewer & Co., which paid the snug dividend of 57 per cent last year, a \$2,000,000 corporation, and the Kapapala is not as good a paying property as this ranch would be. The estate resembles very much that of the Ohaa and that is the largest sugar estate in the world. It produces upwards of 100,000 tons of sugar a year. All that is required to make this a regular mint is energy and skill. The owner of this ranch is a multi-millionaire and has never bothered with it since he purchased it. He is over 80 years old and as deaf as a post, and no one can deliver this property except myself. We would not give bonds or agreement or an option of any kind, because the owner is indifferent to selling, but he will sell as he longs to return to the State of California, where his heart is, he being one of the fathers of the State and a warm friend of Gen. Sutter. The title to this property is good. It is the largest fee simple estate on the island; the title is in fee simple without mortgages, liens, encumbrances or strings of any kind. One signature is required to give a clear title to a princely estate. If we had a check in his name for \$50,000, will deliver the deed and all the properties.

This is a highly colored prospectus of the Norris ranch, some 60,000 acres of which were covered by one of two lava flows that ran over it years ago.

Col. Norris once sold the ranch through his agent, J. O. Carter. The price was \$100,000 and the buyers were Brewer & Company or the Hawaiian Agricultural Company. The price was tendered in the form of a check, but when Norris found that the purchaser was a "missionary firm," he repudiated the deal. The matter went into the courts and Justice Judd held that the tender of the check could not bind the deal. This was a number of years ago and the values of the land are not believed to be much greater than in those days.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. Feb. 22.—Four lives were lost in the floods here today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Surgeon General Wyman made a statement today that San Francisco is free from plague. He considers the health situation satisfactory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Feb. 23.—The Sultan of Turkey has agreed to adopt the reforms demanded by the Powers, but his Government continues the purchase of munitions of war.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The House Committee voted today not to report the Ship Subsidy Bill at this session. This is the Frye-Hanna bill which was a leading measure of the long session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Minister Bowen flatly refuses to consider the demand of Germany for the immediate payment of \$5,000,000 on its claim against Venezuela. Germany is now forced to negotiate regarding this claim direct with President Castro.



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The Standard Oil Company,  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump,  
Watson's Centrifugals,  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, of Boston,  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of  
Hartford, Conn.,  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of  
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OF BOSTON,  
**Aetna Life Insurance Company**  
OF HARTFORD.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

**THERAPION.** This successful  
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord,  
Rostan, Robert, Velpeau, and others, combines all  
the elements of a perfect remedy. It is a powerful  
antiseptic, and it is also a powerful  
stimulant. It is used in the treatment of  
wounds, ulcers, and other diseases of the skin.  
It is also used in the treatment of  
fever, and other diseases of the system.  
It is a powerful remedy, and it is  
used in the treatment of all diseases.  
It is a powerful remedy, and it is  
used in the treatment of all diseases.

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SOUTH KONA  
PINEAPPLES

Fine Fruit Grown in  
the Coffee  
Country.

There is a strong and growing tendency among the coffee men of the islands to go in for other and more immediately profitable by-products. The latest and certainly not the least enterprising of these is W. W. Bruner, successful manager of the large coffee plantation at Kealahou, South Kona, Island of Hawaii, who recently visited this city and made a proposition to well known capitalists for the purchase of large tracts of land in addition to the present holdings of his company, upon which to enlarge the scope of his operations.

Mr. Bruner has been convinced for a long time that there was big money in growing pineapples on the islands. He has been convinced of it for so long that he has already cleared a large tract of waste land in South Kona, and has planted upon the land 100,000 pineapple plants, which will soon come into bearing, and which give promise of a large yield of most superior fruit.

Before going into the venture, however, Mr. Bruner made arrangements with some fruit men in San Francisco, as a result of which there was organized a corporation known as the Hula Canning Company. It was for this company that the land was cleared and the pineapples planted. In the interest of the same company land has been cleared for quarters for laborers on the place, and a small cannery is to be erected, which will be enlarged as the production of the plantation increases. As a matter of fact, pineapple growing has already passed the experimental stage on the islands. It is a question now of getting plants and available land upon which to plant them. Mr. Bruner secured the islands to get his plants, and is said by gentlemen to whom he talked of his operations when he was in Honolulu last to be anxious to get all that he can to set out at once. Also, it is his desire to bring as much land under cultivation of this particular product as he can get.

The soil and climate of the South Kona country is said to be peculiarly adapted to the growth of the pineapple. The fruit there reaching a size and flavor that is hard to equal. The land lies low, the soil is deep, and there is not too much rain, so that the pines do not go to water, but have a rich juiciness and solidity that makes them easily marketable.

THE DIVORCES  
THAT ARE VOID

There are less than a dozen divorces invalidated by the decision of the Supreme Court, and as far as the records show the illegal publications in all but one of these were ordered by Judges Gear and Humphreys. It is stated by the court clerk, that prior to 1900 the publication of divorce summons had always been in the Hawaiian Gazette and Kuokoa as provided by the statutes, and the exception to this was very infrequent.

The records of the divorce cases from 1897 to 1903 as shown in the circuit court show that Judge Stanley made all publications in the Gazette and Kuokoa as did Judge Davis. One publication was made by Judge Perry in the Independent and Makalahana, which was in the Da Costa case, but there is no record of any other illegal publication by him. According to the records Judge Robinson and Judge De Bolt always complied with the record, and it was only Judge Gear and Judge Humphreys who failed to follow the rule of the Supreme Court as laid down Thursday. In some cases no judge is named in the record, and in others where there was publication in the brief record does not show in what paper the publication was made.

The following are the cases, aside from the Da Costa divorce, in which the publication was made in the Bulletin, which makes the divorce invalid and void: J. M. Lopez vs. Evalin Lopez, Minnie Merrill vs. L. M. Merrill, Kate Hottendorf vs. Henry Hottendorf, Christine Morgan vs. H. V. Morgan, Alice A. Bryant vs. E. Bryant, Amelia Aurenfeld vs. Jas. Aurenfeld, Alois Aurenfeld vs. Franka Aurenfeld.

Judge Little made an order in Tewksbury vs. Tewksbury, and he followed the law in ordering publication in the Gazette and Kuokoa.

## Supply and Just in Guam.

When the Naval transport Solace was at Guam, on February 9, the only vessels there were the station ship Supply, which had arrived from Manila on January 25, and the collier Justa.

**WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD.**  
You want a remedy that will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and make expectoration easy. You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want the best medicine that can be obtained.

You want Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

It always cures and cures quickly.

All dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

**Sunday**  
Advertiser

HOUSE COMMITTEES  
READY FOR ACTION

(From Sunday's Daily.)

With the close of the first week of the second legislature there has come a condition where something important may be expected to be done. Both branches are working hard and fast, and with all committees down to business, action is coming.

There was a ripple of surprise when Speaker Beckley announced his committees, and was found to have given three chairmanships, one perhaps second in importance to the House, to Home Rulers, and that to an untied one. Putting agriculturists on legal committees and otherwise, brought out some criticism, but there was not expressed more than passing discontent. The committees of the House are as follows:

Finance—Harris, Kumale, Andrade, Damien and Kanoho.  
Judiciary—Andrade, Knudsen, Wright, Paele and Fernandez.  
Agriculture and Manufactures—Kellinot, Nakaleka, Knudsen, Kealahou and Kou.

Public Health and Education—Chillingworth, Kellinot, Nakaleka, Kanoho and Paele.  
Enrollment, Revision and Printing—Fernandez, Pulaa, Harris, Oili and Kumale.

Rules—Knudsen, Aylett, Long, Paele and Oili.  
Accounts—Purdy, Pali, Greenwell, Kupihea and Kallil.

Public Expenditures—Vida, Jaeger, Hala, Damien and Kupihea.  
Miscellaneous—Jaeger, Purdy, Gandall, Pali and Kou.

Military—Aylett, Jaeger, Kalama, Kealahou and Paele.  
Public Lands and Internal Improvements—Kupihea, Gandall, Fernandez, Lewis and Wright.

WORK PROPOSED  
FOR THE HOUSE

After the reading of the minutes in the House the chair announced that the committees would be ready during the morning session and would be so announced. Under call of the order of business Paele presented notice that he would introduce bills providing for the sending of Hawaiian youths abroad to be educated, for the prevention of cremation of the dead except upon the consent of the family of the deceased, repealing all laws pertaining to vaccination and regulations of the Board of Health.

Harris gave notice that he would introduce bills providing for the examination and licensing of operators of steam boilers, presenting a method of registering land titles, the Torrens bill and a bill to regulate buildings in the Territory.

Kanoho then presented a resolution providing for the appropriation of \$20,000 for a road from Kawaiahae-kai to Mahukona. The resolution was laid on the table to be considered when appropriation bills are taken up. Pulaa then presented a resolution covering appropriations for Kohala roads and schools. Kellinot presented similar requests for Maui.

Lewis gave notice that he would introduce a bill to reform the license system.

Harris then introduced a resolution providing for an appropriation of \$10,000 a year for advertising the Territory.

Kupihea gave notice of certain bills including a county bill, to regulate labor and wages, to establish an agricultural college, that Hawaiian shall be taught in schools, regulating liquor traffic and Board of Health, and a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms furnish each member with a copy of the laws.

Kumale presented notifications that he would introduce certain bills covering expenses of fire claims, preventing storing of lumber in the city and improving streets. He then offered a resolution calling for the immediate submission of the rules of the Board of Health to the legislature for revision, and that a committee of three be appointed to receive the same. In arguing for the passage of his resolution he said that the agents of the Board of Health were entering upon the premises of the poor and insisting that there be carried out such regulations as would practically amount to confiscation. In one instance an old woman who owned a small house had been told to connect her house with a sewer at an expense of \$300, or if she did not want to pay so much to sell the place. This woman had a price on her property but the Board of Health man wanted it cheaper and so was trying to force the sale. Many poor people are compelled to pay high money, he said.

Mr. Harris said that action now would be premature and he moved to amend by sending the resolution to the standing committee on public health. After much discussion the first roll call came on the amendment of Harris to refer to the standing committee and the amendment was lost, the only votes in its favor being the Republican seven, on the final adoption of the resolution Harris, Hala and Knudsen voted against and twenty-three for the resolution. Kumale, Gandall and Damien, were named the committee to wait on the Board of Health.

Vida gave notice of measures for a commission to examine lepers and defining fire limits. Kupihea introduced a resolution calling on the Land Commissioner for a list of all leases since 1890 but it was referred to the standing committee on public lands. The Act establishing resolution came up but was not properly certified and went back to the Senate, whereupon after the committee announcements the House adjourned to Monday morning at ten o'clock.

## THE SENATE

Senator Nakapahu and Wilson were absent yesterday morning when President Graham called the Senate to order. Senator C. Brown reported for the

committee on rules and printing that he had requested bids from all the newspaper offices.

Senator Brown introduced and read his bill to establish a depository which is required to buy the fire claims bonds of the Territory at par, and hold them to secure the deposits of public moneys. The treasurer is given power with the approval of the Governor to carry out the provisions of the act.

Senator J. T. Brown read his amendment to the Awa section for the first time. It provides that the upset price for awa licenses in Honolulu shall be \$500, for Hilo and Waialuku \$250, Lahaina \$200 and for each other district \$50. The bill was ordered translated and referred to the printing committee.

Senator Baldwin insisted that all bills be read in full when introduced, as they might be rejected immediately, and there would then be no necessity for having them printed or translated. It was voted that all bills should be printed in two languages when referred to the printing committee.

Senator Isenberg introduced his bill for the protection of trees, shrubs, etc., and it was given its first reading. The bill provides that every consignee of nursery stock, trees, canes, etc., shall notify the Commissioner of Agriculture within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the shipment, and that the commissioner shall be empowered to enter any warehouse for the purpose of investigation. The name of the shipper, the country from which it came, and what it contains must be given on the crate or box. The commissioner is given power to quarantine any shipment, and if infected to destroy it. Violations of this act shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both.

The bill for the appointment of a fish commissioner by the governor was next read. He is to have control of all the fisheries and to make an investigation for the purpose of increasing the number of fish and protecting them. He is given power also to arrest violators of the law.

The act to prevent the wanton destruction of fish was also read. It provides that no net with a smaller mesh than one and a half inches shall be used in fishing, and that no explosive shall be used. There is a provision also to include fish vendors, and violations of the law are punishable by a fine of from \$20 to \$200, or by imprisonment from ten to ninety days, or both.

Senator J. T. Brown read his bill to amend the exemption law, so to make it read so that tax should be imposed on property held in excess of \$600. Exemption can be had in only one district, and corporations and estates of deceased persons are not to be included in the exemption.

Senator Dickey rose to a point of order saying that the Organic Act provided that all proceedings shall be in the English language and that Brown's bill had first been read by title in Hawaiian. Achi moved that the bill be laid on the table, as the same matter was included in the county bill. Motion carried.

Senator Isenberg introduced a bill to provide for an insane asylum and it was read and ordered printed.

The following appointments were received from the Governor:

"W. H. Mays, M. D., member of the Board of Health, Jan. 15, 1903.

"Lorrie Andrews, Esq., Attorney-General, Feb. 1, 1903."

Senator J. T. Brown wanted action postponed until Thursday and was seconded by Senator Baldwin. Senator Kalaokalani wanted immediate action, and Kiste he wanted to investigate first. Dickey was in favor of Kalaokalani's motion, and Brown withdrew his motion. The appointments were confirmed ten to one, Kiste voting "no" on both names. Nakapahu, Wilson, Achi and C. Brown were absent when the vote was taken.

## HEALTH COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Senator Dickey reported for the special session health committee as follows:

"We have been unable to find any serious charges against the Board of Health based on their actions during the past biennial period. The problem of insuring the public health against epidemics and insanitary conditions without entailing serious expense and hardship on the part of the people, is a very difficult one, and while the Board of Health may have made some errors in judgment in attempting to solve the problem we feel that they have acted to the best of their ability in the matter and are entitled to the appreciation of the public.

"Our committee would recommend that the regulations in regard to plumbing and sewerage be made as much as practicable, a matter of law instead of remaining simply regulations of the Board under general powers granted them, and this be done in a manner to conserve the public health at as small an expense to individuals as possible.

"We recommend that in such laws no charge be made for connecting premises with the sewers but that such expense be borne by the county or city and that there be no yearly rates for use of sewer."

Dickey read his bill relating to holidays. It omits the overthrow of the monarchy, and of the restoration of independence by England and France. In their places Memorial Day, May 30, and Washington's Birthday, February 22, are made public holidays.

McCallister gave notice of an amendment to Act No. 1901, and also presented a petition from residents of Pearl City for a school there. It was referred to the committee on education and health.

A letter from the governor giving notice of the postponement of the convention until next year was received and filed. The following bills were given readings: Hilo Electric Co. franchise, the repeal of the building act, and the fire claims appropriation.

Senate adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

FARMER IS  
A BUILDER  
OF STATES

What Has Created  
the American  
West.

"If the people of these Hawaiian islands are in earnest in their efforts to induce small farmers to come and settle in the country, they are at last on the right road to the Americanization of the group."

The speaker was one of a party of tourists, a San Francisco business man with practical knowledge of how the West has been built up, seated on the veranda of the Moana Hotel. "Understand me," he went on. "The farmer is the man who has made the American nation great. And it is the small farmer, not the cattle baron nor the baron of any other big industry. The man who controls a big industry makes himself and his associates wealthy, merely—that is, if he succeeds at it. The country he operates in is a secondary consideration to him. His market is the world.

"Mind you, I would not decry any industry. But no nation and no state can know true progress that is dependent upon any one thing. Cotton made the South great, but it did not enable the planters to muster men enough to face the embattled farmers from the North in arms. And the South of today, with diversified industries and many small farms, is greater than the old South ever was—and it grows more cotton.

"Let me tell you that it is not the small farmer who will be most favored by pointing out to him where he can get land, if he comes here, and showing him what he can grow on it, and where he is to find a market. He may get rich. Probably he will at least secure a competency, and raise his family of Americans as Americans should be raised. The soil and the climate are here, and there are special products enough of the country, with enough of a market for them on the mainland, to put the matter beyond the experimental stage. But it is not the small farmer who will be most favored. He will do more, and his American progeny will do more for the Hawaiian islands than ever the islands can do for him and them.

"This is a condition brought about in obedience to the working of an industrial law whose operation is immutable. Look at the states of our great West today. We are none of us old men, here, and yet we can most of us remember when a journey over the Union and Central Pacific railroads was, in a large measure, a trip across an otherwise pathless desert. There was a big cattle ranch here and there in the wilds, to be sure, but not a farmer from the Nebraska state line to the Sacramento valley. The loungers at the station in that desolation were dirty cowboys and dirtier Indians, and the antelope and bison fed beside the branded cattle of the cow baron.

"Have any of you gentlemen been over the Pacific railways lately? Well, you would not know the country. Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, even Nevada, where most of the big cattle men have gone—these are farming states now. The homes of the small farmer lie, mile after mile, along the railroad lines, irrigation ditches, built by the farmers to reclaim the waste and not built by government help, are everywhere, grain fields and thriving orchards take up the room of the buffalo wallows, and every farmer raising his own calves and lambs, and giving care to them, make up in the aggregate bigger shipments of cattle and sheep annually than the old barons ever could make—and the cattle and sheep are of superior quality. The railroads know what the small farmer does for them, and they are all after him. They make up excursions and sell farmers' tickets to home-seekers, and plat land in desirable places to be offered at cheap rates.

"The small farmer, gentlemen, has made the west of today. He has made great estates out of desert territories, and he is restlessly moving on, seeking for more worlds. It is the innate restlessness of a conquering race, turned aside from war upon mankind to war with wild nature. You get that flood directed toward Hawaii in earnest, and the islands will double in population and increase in wealth ten-fold within ten years. And the new race of Hawaiians will be Americans, not Asiatics toiling selfishly to return to Asia and spend their savings. They will have a stake, moral and physical, in the country.

"It seems to me that the real estate men here, the owners of large tracts of really now scarcely more than paying taxes, should see this and join in the effort. It is better for a man to own ten acres of land worth \$500 an acre than a thousand acres worth \$1."

## Maui Notes.

A storm broke in at 10:30 Thursday with a strong wind and a shower of hail stones. It continued to rain and blow, and was still storming when the Kinau left.

A large steamer, supposed to be the California, came around here from Kahului for shelter.

Attorney George Hons died at Waialuku at 1 o'clock Friday morning. He was buried Friday afternoon.

Considerable damage was done by the storm to roads and bridges between Lahaina and Waialuku.



"We are old friends, this bottle and I. We have known each other for over sixty years. When a boy I was always taking cold, but a few doses of this medicine would at once set me right. "When a young man I had a weak throat and weak lungs. My friends feared some lung trouble, but

Ayer's  
Cherry Pectoral

greatly strengthened my throat, cleared up my voice, and took away the tendency for every cold to go to my lungs. "Last year I had a bad attack of influenza. The only medicine I took was from this bottle, and I came out all right. I know it's good, too, for asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup." There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST  
American Savings &  
Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President ..... Cecil Brown  
Vice-President ..... M. P. Robinson  
Cashier ..... W. G. Cooper  
Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon

## We Can

recommend

Dr. Bigelow's  
ANTISEPTIC

## SKIN SOAP

as the best soap for medicinal and toilet use.

## TRY IT

Per cake, . . . 25c.  
Per box, . . . 50c.

Hollister  
Drug COMPANY.

Fort Street.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.  
NEW YORK LINE

Regular Packets

Sailing from  
NEW YORK to HONOLULU  
at regular intervals.

For freight rates apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
37 Kilby St., Boston.  
or C. BREWER & CO.,  
LIMITED, HONOLULU.



A storm broke in at 10:30 Thursday with a strong wind and a shower of hail stones. It continued to rain and blow, and was still storming when the Kinau left.









## ARRIVED.

Friday, February 20.  
S. S. Texan, from San Francisco and  
Paget Sound, at 8:30 a. m.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, from Lahaina,  
Maui, Kona and Kauai ports,  
at 8:35 a. m.  
Stmr. Ke Au Heo, Tulett, from Ki-  
lauea, Hanalei, Wainiha, Kailua,  
Anahola and Kapa, at 8:35 a. m.  
Stmr. Iwawani, Philz, from Ahukini, at  
1:30 a. m., with 5,000 bags of sugar.  
Am. schr. Robt. Lewers, Underwood,  
from Port Gamble, 27 days out.

## Saturday, Feb. 21.

Schr. Ka Mo, from Hawaii ports.  
Schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood,  
from Port Gamble.  
Stmr. Kinua, Freeman, from Hilo and  
Maui ports.  
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Lanai,  
Maui and Molokai ports.  
Am. sp. Parmita, Backus, from  
Newcastle for San Francisco, comes in  
to port in distress.

## Sunday, Feb. 22.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui  
ports.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from  
Kauai ports.  
U. S. N. Transport Solace, Singer,  
from Manila via Guam.  
Am. ship Fort George, Dove, from  
Nanaimo.

## DEPARTED.

Friday, February 20.  
P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for the Ori-  
ent, at noon.  
Stmr. Iwawani, Philz, for Ahukini and  
Hanalei, at 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Ho-  
konea and Kukuhaele, at 5 p. m.

## Saturday, Feb. 21.

Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, Nelson, for  
San Francisco.  
Gas schr. Ellipse, Townsend, for Mo-  
loka, Maui and Hawaii ports.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, February 20,  
from Kauai: George Robertson, T. R.  
Robinson, H. Adams, C. C. Krumpholtz,  
W. Northrup, Mrs. M. Vestal, from  
Kona, P. Buchholz, W. H. Garmann,  
Mrs. H. Weeks, Miss A. Weeks, M. F.  
Scott, Mrs. P. A. Dias, Mrs. Winsar,  
Charles B. Hall, E. Long, Mrs. C. J.  
Robinson, Mrs. Carrie Akana, Senator  
J. D. Paris, Mrs. J. D. Paris, D. Paris,  
W. Paris, Miss A. Lohrey, from Maui.  
Miss Miller, W. L. Sparks, P. S.  
Mensell, W. Penhallow, W. W. Aluli,  
from Lahaina, H. T. Hayseiden, J. W.  
Podmore, W. J. Moody, Miss D. Kau-  
hahana, and 51 deck.

Per stmr. Iwawani, February 20, from  
Ahukini: C. M. Cooke, one deck.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per stmr. Mikahala, February 19, for  
leeward Kauai ports: R. V. Dennison,  
S. Tamimoto and wife, W. G. Taylor,  
D. L. Van Dine, J. F. C. Hagens, Mrs.  
R. Williams, Lam Yim.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

Per S. S. Kinua, from Hawaii and  
Maui ports, Feb. 21—C. L. Wight, Geo.  
Wilson, P. J. Amweg, E. A. Spurgin, C.  
H. Presson, L. M. Whitehouse, Mrs. T.  
J. Higgins, G. W. R. King, Mrs. G. C.  
Stratemyer, Miss McBoyle, Mrs. J.  
Thompson, J. W. Mason, Poon Kwai  
Leung, John T. Moir, Geo. Ross, D.  
Forber, Mrs. W. T. Harding, A. Tomi-  
kawa, D. K. Thrum, Dr. J. J. Grace,  
Y. Sasaki, Rev. D. Yasuda, Ching Lai,  
L. F. Prescott, D. Ross, M. G. Clement,  
wife and 4 children; Bishop Restarick,  
T. R. Keyworth, K. Fukui, S. Katoo,  
Geo. Paris, Len Sheu Yuen, Rev. Kong  
Yin Tet, Mrs. Thomas Lee and 4 chil-  
dren, L. Tobriner.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Kahului,  
Maui, Feb. 22—J. T. Crawley, C. B.  
Wells, K. S. Gjerdrum, W. E. Devereux,  
J. F. Brown and wife, F. Wittrun, O.  
M. Alwood, H. L. Hudson, Miss Belinda  
James, A. W. Sherer and wife, Mrs.  
W. H. Cornwell, Jr., J. J. Abreu and  
wife, Misses Satter, 2, Mrs. J. Freitas,  
4 children and nurse; Mrs. Freitas, Mrs.  
Williams, G. Schuman, J. J. Newcomb,  
Chas. Smith, H. Deguchi and wife, D.  
Yonokura, Y. Takakura, W. Berlowitz.  
Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai,  
February 22: Mr. Hagens, A. M. Dow,  
Kim Lai, M. Nyil, M. L. May, H.  
Blackie, E. J. Morgan and wife, T. Pe-  
trie, H. Waterhouse and wife, J. O'Brien,  
Mrs. Tannatt, Miss E. Rice,  
Mrs. W. H. Rice, Mrs. M. Scott and 11  
deck.

## Shipping Notes.

Purser Beckley of the Kinua reports  
the following sugar on Hawaii: Olau,  
40,600 bags; Waiaka, 1,000; Hawaii Mill,  
2,500; Wainaku, 4,000; Pepeekeo, 10,000;  
Honouliuli, 8,700; Hakalau, 14,000; Laupae-  
hoehoe, 8,900; Okaia, 8,200; Kukuhaele,  
7,000; Hanakua, 12,000; Paauhau, 6,604;  
Honokaa, 6,000; Kukuhaele, 4,500; Pu-  
naku, 5,500.

Late reports from the island of Kauai  
are to the effect that the wharf at  
Waiman has been finished out a dis-  
tance of ninety feet from shore. This  
is a great convenience in the landing  
of passengers. The telephone lines have  
also been completed to a connection  
with the port within the last two weeks.

## (From Monday's Daily.)

The American ship Parmita, which  
arrived from Newcastle Saturday in  
distress, is lying in Naval Row.

The steamer W. G. Hall arrived yes-  
terday morning from her Maui ports  
with 4,500 bags of sugar and five pack-  
ages of sundries.

The Claudine brought the following  
cargo to Honolulu: 22 sacks taro, 20  
sacks beans, 144 sacks peas, 14 bags,  
144 packages hides, 1 horse, 1 mill roll-  
ers, 61 packages sundries.

TO DRAW  
SETTLERS  
TO LANDWork Needed in  
Interest of  
Hawaii.

"The land department of the Oahu  
Railway & Land Company is disposed  
to co-operate with any plan to get set-  
tlers on the land," said George B. Mc-  
Clellan, land agent of the company,  
yesterday. "We are, first, in the busi-  
ness of transportation. The man who  
produces is the man who creates busi-  
ness for us. And we are in sympathy  
with any movement looking to the set-  
tlement of the country and to the  
growth of by-products by small farm-  
ers. There is nothing truer than that  
settlers invite settlement. The presence  
of one settler, favorably located and  
making a success of his venture, is sure  
to draw others into the same field. We  
want to put the settler on the land, and  
not of necessity on our land."

"The railways of the mainland of the  
United States have recognized this fact,  
and the result of their efforts, and par-  
ticularly of the efforts of the great Bur-  
lington system, has been to build up  
great farming communities on lands  
that a few years ago were little bet-  
ter than barren deserts. The railways  
have reaped the immediate profits of  
this change in the physical condition of  
the country, but the farmers have like-  
wise profited, and so has the whole  
country. This work has been done sys-  
tematically, tirelessly, and great and  
prosperous commonwealths have grown  
up as a result of it. There is no way  
in which these islands can be so quickly  
Americanized, no way in which their  
rich natural resources can receive surer  
and faster development. Every farmer  
who comes here, every man who raises  
his family on the land, becomes a val-  
uable member of the body politic. He  
has a stake in the country, and it is  
to his interest to see that the country  
goes ahead in the right way. Also, in  
time, there will come to the most re-  
mote settler the means of getting his  
crop to market, provided he grows the  
crop. Settlement and development keep  
pace with each other. The railways  
have followed the farmer all over the  
west."

"The man, J. W. White, whose ar-  
rival on the Molokai was noted in the  
Advertiser the other day, is of precisely  
the class we want to attract. He is a  
practical horticulturist, level-headed,  
and he has come to see for himself  
what is here and what can be done by  
a man with a little capital who wants  
to make his home in the country, and  
who will do so if he finds that produc-  
tion will pay here, and that the condi-  
tions are such as to make the venture  
reasonably sure of success. We have  
given him every facility for inspecting  
the country. He knows what he wants,  
and has intelligence enough to recog-  
nize it when he sees it. A man of his  
class, fortunately located, will draw  
many more, with the result that they  
will be put in the way of worldly pros-  
perity, the country will be built up,  
and the railroad will be assured of its  
legitimate profit in the venture. The  
more products there are to be trans-  
ported, the better it will be for us.  
That is business, and common sense.  
It is to our interest, as much as to the  
interest of everybody else in Hawaii to  
attract the right class of settlers here.  
Systematic effort in the right quarter  
will do it, too. We have that to offer  
which the settlers want, if we can bring  
the man and the soil together."

As showing how much in earnest are  
both the Oahu railway people and Mr.  
White in the matter, it may be stated  
that the railway company has furnis-  
hed the intending settler with transpor-  
tation to enable him to see whatever  
desirable land may lie along its line.  
Mr. White, on his part, has gone up  
into the Pearl River country to make  
a thorough study of soil, climate and  
conditions, with a view to the pros-  
pects of success in the growth of pine-  
apples, vanilla beans, strawberries,  
sisal or whatever products the land  
may be best adapted to. He will make  
this study so thoroughly, to see for  
himself, that after he has ridden over  
the railway it is his purpose to walk  
across country and thus get the quality  
of the soil at direct first hand.

## Saved Fisherman's Life.

A Japanese sampan fisherman was  
rescued yesterday forenoon from his  
capsized craft off Kailua by Young  
Brook with the big launch Water Witch.  
The sampan was towed into port. The  
launch had been to Pearl Harbor with  
Captain Clark, Carl Lehner, Captain  
Whitney and Norman Watkins, and on  
the return trip the launch occupants  
saw the sampan capsized before a sud-  
den gust of wind.

## Hawaiian Sugar Stocks.

Paauhau, 406; Hawaiian Commercial,  
146.75; Honokaa, 114.25; Makaweli,  
128; Onomua, 121.

The Collector of Customs has fined  
the master of the schooner Alice Mc-  
Donald \$100 for failing to have his crew  
list.

## MARRIED.

WILCOX-RICE—At Lihue, Kauai, Feb.  
17, 1908, by the Rev. Hans Isenberg,  
Ralph E. Wilcox to Miss Anna C.  
Rice.

## BORN.

BENTON—At Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb.  
19th, to the wife of Mr. H. H. Ben-  
ton, a daughter.

HOUSE ON  
EXPENSE  
QUESTION

(Continued from page 1.)

tabled, to be acted on when appropri-  
ations are taken up.

Kumalea moved that House bill No.  
1, providing for the expenses of the  
session, including salaries, be taken up  
on second reading, and this was agreed  
to and the bill read. It was explained  
that this bill proposed appropriations  
for both houses, and Kumalea amended  
it so it would apply to the House alone.  
This change, he said, was due to the  
fact that the Senate had provided for  
its own expenses. This was done, as  
well as the amending of the amount  
appropriated from \$50,000 to \$40,000.  
The bill then passed its second reading  
without objection and was made a spe-  
cial order for today.

Chillingworth then introduced the  
county bill, under leave of the House,  
and then moved that it be immediately  
passed first reading and sent to the  
enrollment and printing committee.

Hala then introduced his bill repeal-  
ing the poll, school and road taxes.  
The bill passed its first reading and was  
referred to print.

The House then adjourned.

## THE SENATE.

The Senate met promptly at 10  
o'clock, with all members but Achi,  
Baldwin and Nakaapahu in their seats.  
The first two named came in soon after  
the roll call, but the Senator from  
Kauai is still reported ill.

The minutes were read and approved,  
but with a slight correction.  
Secretary Savidge read a communi-  
cation from the clerk of the House re-  
turning the Senate resolution on State-  
hood, for want of proper certification.  
The clerk, Sol. Meheula, stated in his  
letter that he was directed by the  
House to return the resolution to the  
Senate.

President Crabbe stated in justice to  
the secretary that he had directed the  
certification, but if the House wanted  
something different they could have it.  
In the House the certification had been  
by means of a rubber stamp, with the  
signatures of the speaker and clerk,  
while the Senate method was to attach  
the certificate on a separate piece of  
paper.

Senator C. Brown stated that he had  
been told also that the clerk of the  
House did not want any original docu-  
ments, but only a copy. He said that  
this was not the proper method, that  
all the originals must be sent to the  
House just as passed, and if the house  
had any amendments to offer, they  
should be upon a separate paper. "If  
the House says it wants a copy and  
won't receive the original, I don't see  
where we are going to get off," said  
Brown.

Senator Kaohi moved that the com-  
munication be received and filed, but  
Senator Kalaaukani suggested that  
there was evidently some misunder-  
standing. He thought there must be  
some mistake about the Secretary and  
president both signing. President  
Crabbe replied that he had certainly  
signed the certificate.

"If that is a fact," said Kalaaukani,  
"everything has been done in accord-  
ance with the rules, and we ought to  
send the resolution back."

Senator Dickey suggested that the  
best way was to certify the document  
as the House wished and send it back,  
and this was ordered done.

Senator Dickey presented three peti-  
tions, signed by over two hundred Maui  
voters, protesting against any change  
in the government of the schools. The  
petitioners allege that the present  
school system is one that has met with  
the approval of Eastern educators, and  
that teachers at present employed,  
while competent, could not be retained  
under the county form of government.  
As politics would take the place of edu-  
cation.

It was claimed also that the Hawai-  
ians are not competent to manage the  
schools, and that a competent board  
would not be elected. In conclusion the  
petitioners say:

"As a part of the United States, the  
conditions of life in Hawaii will un-  
doubtedly grow more strenuous. The  
day of sentiment in business—the time  
when Hawaiians are given positions  
simply because they are Hawaiians—is  
rapidly passing away. The time is ap-  
proaching when the Hawaiian must  
compete for employment on equal  
terms with other nationalities. Since  
the public schools afford almost the  
only preparation for business life, to  
diminish their efficiency at this critical  
period would inflict an untold and irre-  
parable injury upon the rising genera-  
tion, who will be dependent upon their  
own unaided exertions for a livelihood."

Senator Baldwin presented a petition  
from the residents of Maui who wanted  
an appropriation of \$10,000 for the re-  
pairs of roads. They say in their peti-  
tion that in twenty-five years only \$500  
was spent on roads, and now they de-  
sire to get some return for the \$70,000  
they paid in taxes during that time.

Senator Baldwin also presented a  
petition signed by the residents of the  
leper settlement asking that the Terri-  
tory build a breakwater at Kaulapapa.  
They ask also for a cold storage plant,  
a railroad from the wharf to the settle-  
ment, a hospital for the systematic  
treatment of lepers, a house for non-  
leperous boys, and also that the lepers  
be furnished with groceries from the  
settlement store at actual cost.

Before any reference to the petition  
could be made, President Crabbe sug-  
gested that the rules provided that the  
chair refer petitions to the proper com-  
mittees unless the house ruled differ-  
ently.

Secretary Savidge was unable to read  
the petition, as it was written in Ha-  
waiian, and the chair mildly suggested  
that "all proceedings of the Legislature  
must be in the English language." Sen-  
ator Baldwin stated that the lepers  
could write nothing else, and said that  
it had been the practice to receive such  
petitions without translation before

Senator Kalaaukani moved that the  
petition be referred to Baldwin for  
translation, which carried.

Senator Paris moved that Dickey's  
school petition be referred to the county  
bill committee, as it would properly  
come under the county bill as an  
amendment. This was done, the peti-  
tion to be translated and printed.

Senator Achi called attention to the  
matter of printing bills already intro-  
duced, and Senator C. Brown replied  
that the printing committee had just  
received the bills for printing, and that  
the bills had not been translated as yet.

Senator Isenberg asked that the spe-  
cial session committee on public works  
be discharged. He said that they had  
finished their work, and that the rec-  
ommendations of the committee had  
been put in the shape of bills by Super-  
intendent Cooper, and would be pre-  
sented by Senator McCandless.

Senator C. Brown amended so that all  
special session committees should be  
discharged. Senator Dickey wanted the  
public land committee left out, as it  
still had its work uncompleted. Achi  
called attention to the danger of a clash  
with two land committees working at  
the same time, but President Crabbe  
cleared up the matter by stating that  
the first committee could deal only with  
matters prior to the sitting of the Leg-  
islature. Senator McCandless stated  
that the committee could not report as  
Commissioner Boyd was absent, and  
had been taken ill on Maui. Upon mo-  
tion it was finally decided to discharge  
all committees but the one on the land  
office, which has two weeks to make a  
report.

Senator Kaue asked about the special  
session county bill committee, and  
wanted to know whether it went out  
with the other committees. President  
Crabbe stated that there had been no  
meeting, because of the failure to com-  
plete the bill, and that the committee  
should also be discharged.

Senator Dickey gave notice of an act  
to provide for the incorporation of cities  
in the Territory of Hawaii; also an act  
granting to W. W. Dimond and his  
associates the right to manufacture  
hydro-carbon gas and its by-products  
in Honolulu.

Senator Dickey also introduced a res-  
olution providing for a conference be-  
tween the enrollment and revision com-  
mittees of both houses in order to  
avoid duplicate printing and transla-  
tion of bills and reports. He said that  
he had been informed that the Gov-  
ernor's message was being printed and  
translated in both houses, which he  
thought unnecessary and extravagant.

The resolution was withdrawn upon  
Senator Brown's statement that there  
had already been a conference with the  
House chairman, and a meeting of the  
committee would be held after adjourn-  
ment. He stated that the Governor's  
message had not been translated or  
printed for the Senate, and that no bills  
would be duplicated if possible.

Senator Achi gave notice of the fol-  
lowing bills: "An act relating to the  
real estate of deceased persons"; "An  
act to limit the power of the Board of  
Health in making regulations, and  
giving the Governor the right to veto  
said rules"; and "An act to encourage  
the cultivation of castor oil."

Senator McCandless gave notice of  
three bills relating to the liquor traffic,  
and they were given their first reading  
upon suspension of the rules. The first  
provides for a retail license at \$250 per  
annum for the sale of malt liquors  
only. The license shall be issued by  
the Treasurer, and the location shall  
first be approved by him or by the  
High Sheriff. The saloon keeper shall  
not sell to persons under the influence  
of liquor, and shall not sell wines or  
spiruous liquors. A bond of \$500 must  
be given, and can be forfeited for vio-  
lation of the regulations.

Senator Achi moved that the rules  
be suspended and the bills be referred  
to the county committee, as the mat-  
ters would be taken up there anyway,  
and this was done.

Senator McCandless's second bill pro-  
vided for the licensing of breweries at  
\$150 per year. Brewers are prohibited  
from adulterating their product, and  
it must not contain more than 10 per  
cent of alcohol.

Achi made the same motion with re-  
ference to this bill, but Senator Brown  
objected to its going to the county com-  
mittee, stating that the county bill had  
no provision regarding the sale of  
liquor, excepting with regard to the  
control of licenses. He asked that the  
bill take its regular course.

Achi replied that the county bill had  
not been passed and this amendment  
could be added, and that this bill properly  
belonged to the county committee.  
Brown said that under the decision of  
the courts the present license law was  
illegal, and that there was nothing now  
on the statute books. To send this bill  
to the county committee was, in effect,  
to kill it as it was virtually a Terri-  
torial measure. He moved that the bill  
be referred to the printing com-  
mittee, and this was done. Mr. Mc-  
Candless then moved a reconsideration  
of his first bill, and that was also taken  
from the county committee and or-  
dered to be printed, after being given  
its first reading.

McCandless's third bill provided for  
a repeal of Act 12, 1886, which provided  
a tax on malt liquors of fifteen cents  
a gallon. He stated that when that  
law was passed there was a duty of  
20 cents a gallon on foreign liquors,  
which, since annexation, had been  
taken off, and he thought there was  
an unfair discrimination against local  
manufacturers. The bill provides that  
this tax of 15 cents be taken off, and  
that all claims on the part of the Ter-  
ritory for unpaid taxes under this law  
be remitted.

Upon motion of Kalaaukani, the  
bill was given its first reading and or-  
dered printed.

Senator Crabbe left the chair to in-  
troduce his bill to regulate the employ-  
ment of labor on the public works of  
the Territory. The bill provides that  
no man not a citizen of the United  
States shall be employed, except in the  
case of unskilled labor, which may be  
employed when citizens cannot be ob-  
tained. The law also affects private  
parties holding government contracts.  
The day is fixed at eight hours, which,  
except in case of stress or emergency,  
cannot be overstepped. A penalty of  
\$10 and thirty days' imprisonment is  
provided for each violation of the law.  
Black laborers illegally employed con-  
stitute a separate offense.

Senator Crabbe also introduced a bill

to regulate the practice of dental  
surgery in the Territory, and it was  
given its first reading. The bill pro-  
vides that every dentist practicing in  
the Territory must have a license, and  
dentists now practicing here may ob-  
tain one on payment of a fee. The  
law provides for a Board of Dental  
Examiners, which must examine all  
applicants and which has power to  
cancel any license upon conviction for  
a felony. Dentists are required also to  
prominently display the names of all  
persons practicing in their offices, and  
only licensed persons may act as den-  
tists. Any dentist taking a title or  
degree to which he is not entitled is  
also liable to punishment by a fine,  
and violations of the law are punish-  
able by a fine of from \$200 to \$500, or  
by six months imprisonment.

## HOBSON DRUG CO. DISTRIBUTORS

English and Hawaiian languages for  
three successive weeks in the Hawai-  
ian Gazette and Kuokoa, newspapers in  
Honolulu.

Dated at Lihue, February 12th, 1908.

(Signed) J. HARDY,

Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth

Circuit.

Attest: JOHN A. PALMER,

Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth

Circuit.

2462—Feb. 17, 24, Mar. 3.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTEN-

TION TO FORECLOSE AND OF

SALE.

In accordance with and by virtue of  
a power of sale and other provisions  
contained in that certain indenture of  
mortgage dated March 29th, A. D. 1899,  
and recorded in the Registry of Deeds  
in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory  
of Hawaii, in Liber 182, pages 87, 88  
and 89, from Kim You, Goo Lung, Nee  
Pang, Chang Kok, Young Yee, Wong  
Kai alias Wong Kok, Hung Kong, and  
Hung Tai, all of Kahana Valley, Koo-  
laulua, Island of Oahu aforesaid, co-  
partners doing business under the firm  
name of Hop Lee Wai Company to Tai  
Hop Wai and Lee Wai of said Kahana  
Valley, co-partners doing business un-  
der the firm name of Tai Hop Wai Com-  
pany, and by said Tai Hop Wai and Lee  
Wai, co-partners doing business as  
aforesaid duly assigned to Lum Kin,  
Trustee, of said Kahana, the undersig-  
ned, by indenture dated October 12th, A.  
D. 1899, and recorded in said Registry  
of Deeds, in Liber 182, pages 444 to 450,  
notice is hereby given that the under-  
signed Lum Kin, Trustee, present as-  
signee and holder of said mortgage, in-  
tends to foreclose the same for con-  
dition broken, to wit: non-payment of  
principal and interest and promissory  
note secured by said mortgage when  
due.

Notice is also hereby given that all  
the right, title and interest of said  
mortgagors doing business as aforesaid  
in the property described and referred  
to in said mortgage will be sold at pub-  
lic auction at the auction rooms of  
James F. Morgan in Honolulu, Island of  
Oahu, aforesaid on Saturday the 14th  
day of March, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock  
noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to  
Mott-Smith & Mathewman, rooms No.  
606 and No. 607, Stangenwald building,  
Honolulu aforesaid, attorneys for the  
undersigned.

Dated Honolulu aforesaid, February

18th, 1903.

LUM KIN, TRUSTEE,

Assignee of Mortgage.

The property aforesaid, covered by  
said mortgage consists of all the right,  
title, and interest of the said mort-  
gagors in and to:

(1) That certain indenture of lease  
for the term of twelve years from July  
1st, 1899, made the 25th day of March,  
A. D. 1899, between said Tai Lee Wai  
Company and said Hop Lee Wai Com-  
pany and in the premises demised there-  
by situate at said Kahana, consisting  
of forty acres more or less at the an-  
nual rental of Twelve Dollars per acre.

(2) All buildings, fences, improve-  
ments and structures on said demised  
premises.

(3) All horses, working animals,  
swine, poultry, tools, implements, plows,  
harness, yokes, barrows, all furniture  
and all personal property of every kind  
and description owned by said mort-  
gagors and used in connection with said  
demised premises.

(4) Rice and paddy on said demised  
premises.

LUM KIN, TRUSTEE,

Assignee of Mortgage.

2463—Feb. 20, 24, 27, Mar. 3, 6, 10 and 13.

## BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY  
OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—  
IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Joaquin  
Garcia and Antonino Garcia,  
Minors—Order to Show Cause on  
Guardian's Application to Sell Real  
Estate.

On reading and filing the Petition of  
Maria Gloria Rodriguez, the Guardian  
of Joaquin Garcia and Antonino